

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,899

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1979

Established 1887

Callaghan Sets May 3 Vote; Begins Drive With Attack

William Borders
LONDON, March 29 (NYT) — Prime Minister James Callaghan, whose government was defeated last night in the House of Commons, opened his re-election campaign today with a hard-hitting appeal for votes.

"It would do great harm if the country were suddenly to go into reverse on the range of policies that have brought us through so far," Mr. Callaghan said in a nationwide radio and television broadcast in which he also announced that the parliamentary elections would be held May 3.

Outlining the issues that are likely to dominate the five-week campaign, the prime minister also hailed the economic progress that he said had been made during 4½ years of Labor Party government, and he warned that the policies of the opposition Conservative Party, led by Margaret Thatcher, would constitute "a jerk in the entirely opposite direction."

Earlier, at the prime minister's request, Queen Elizabeth II formally ordered the dissolution of Parliament, as required by the unwritten British Constitution, following the government's defeat on the no-confidence motion, which it lost by just one vote — 311 to 310. The House

is to be formally dissolved at the end of next week, after passing a budget.

The Callaghan government's budget was to have been presented Tuesday, and normally it would have been a major statement of policy. But now it will be simply an interim measure, to enable the government to raise taxes and pay the bills until after the election.

In the House of Commons today, there was what the speaker, George Thomas, reproachfully called "the aura of the hangings," with shouting and cheering first by one side and then the other as Mr. Callaghan and Mrs. Thatcher took their places opposite each other on front benches. Politiicking was on the

mind of many of the speakers, including Mrs. Thatcher, who used the debate to announce that if the Conservatives took over the government, they would match a promise that Prime Minister Callaghan made yesterday to raise pensions for married couples by £8 (about \$16) a week.

Because the public opinion polls gave a comfortable lead to the Conservatives as they go into the election, the Labor government's defeat in the House was regarded as good news in the London financial district, and stock prices were up sharply, with the Financial Times index reaching a record level this morning, before falling back.

Following tradition, the prime



Margaret Thatcher

minister began the day with a 30-minute visit to Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. The prime minister did not resign but he asked her to dissolve Parliament.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

To Prepare 'Last Stand' in North

Amin Said to Have Fled Kampala

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 29 (UPI) — Ugandan President Idi Amin has fled Kampala ahead of an advancing Tanzanian invasion force and is heading into northern Uganda with a convoy of loyal troops, the Uganda National Liberation Front announced today.

It said that Ugandan guerrillas and supporting Tanzanian troops would occupy the capital soon and that they had the neighboring town of Entebbe "in their mercy."

The statement said that Marshal Amin had "left for the north" with a convoy of troops still loyal to

him, apparently heading for his hometown of Arua. Diplomatic sources believe that he would make a "last stand" there against the invasion force.

Diplomatic reports said that for the last few weeks, Marshal Amin has been sending military supplies, weapons and "goodies" — such as whiskey — to Arua to make a final battle possible.

"Fascist Idi Amin has now decided to leave southern Uganda and go to northern Uganda," the front statement said. "He is moving toward the north with convoys of his mercenaries."

The statement added, "The liberation forces have overrun Mityana, Mpigi and are holding Entebbe at their mercy. Kampala would, and will, fall into our hands at our will. We are giving enough time for innocent citizens and foreigners to leave Kampala."

Western diplomats said that a column of Tanzanian troops and their Ugandan allies was seen northwest of Mpigi, 30 miles southwest of Kampala. A second column was reported 10 miles east of Mityana, 38 miles west of the capital.

Diplomatic sources said that the western and southern sections of Kampala were deserted and that some inhabitants are running in panic through the streets away from the approaching invasion force. Forward elements of the 4,000-man invasion force were reported close to the capital.



Police in Rome stand near the body of Italo Schettini, a Christian Democrat killed by terrorists.

Move Could Lead to Defeat of Cabinet

Andreotti Refuses Rightist-Party Votes

By Henry Tanner
ROME, March 29 (NYT) — Premier Giulio Andreotti, presenting his new government to Parliament today, declared that he would resign if he could win parliamentary approval only with the votes of the extreme right that once was part of the neo-Fascist movement.

This means that the government will be defeated in the vote of confidence Saturday or Sunday unless the Socialists, the country's third-ranking party, reverse their announced decision to vote against Mr. Andreotti. Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Party leader, reaffirmed his party's decision to cast a negative vote shortly before Mr. Andreotti spoke.

That is not enough for a majority.

Meanwhile, the Red Brigades terrorist organization today claimed responsibility for the fatal shooting of a Christian Democratic politician, Italo Schettini, in an early morning ambush in front of his office in Rome.

If Mr. Andreotti resigns, President Sandro Pertini, after a few days of consultations, is expected to dissolve Parliament and call elections within 70 days, the period prescribed by the constitution. This

would open the way for elections on June 10, the date the member nations of the European Economic Community will vote for a European Parliament for the first time.

All major Italian parties except the Communists hope that they will benefit from the coincidence between the national and the European vote. The Socialists in particular hope that the psychological momentum of large numbers of votes cast for the powerful Socialist and Social Democratic parties in

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Khomeini Urges Minorities to Vote With Shiites

Iran Reports 2 More Ethnic Rebellions

By Ronald Koven
TEHRAN, March 29 (UPI) — Fresh rebellions broke out today in opposite corners of Iran, prompting Islamic revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to appeal to the Sunni Moslem ethnic minorities in the border regions to vote tomorrow and Saturday to the Shiite Moslem majority of the country for the establishment of an Islamic republic.

The Shiite leader spoke of the "disturbing news" from Gonbad-e Kavus, Zahedan and Ardabil — towns respectively in Turkmenistan in the northeast, Baluchistan in the southeast and Azerbaijan in the northwest.

Fighting has been going on in Gonbad-e Kavus for three days and has reportedly calmed down today, but Ayatollah Khomeini's statement about the other two towns was the first public news of outbreaks there.

Telephone links with the towns seemed to be cut, and it could not be determined exactly what was going on in those localities separated by the Shiite-populated Iranian heartland.

Political groups representing most of Iran's ethnic minorities have called for a boycott of the national referendum on the Islamic republic.

Not only is the explosive mixture of ethnic differences and religious sectarianism causing growing concern to the young revolutionary authorities, but rival attempts to organize forces of law and order at the service of competing political strains are raising the specter of war-lordism in a country where police and armed forces both are in disorganization.

The army has been put on a three-day alert for the referendum, but there was skepticism that it could do much in its present condition. Army forces are officially reported to have gone into action against Turkoman rebels in Gonbad-e Kavus and surrounding towns.

This news must be assessed in light of a statement by Adm. Ahmad Madani, the defense minister, to this reporter that an announcement last week that army reinforcements have been sent to deal with rebels in Kurdistan was just "pretending" to impress the Kurds.

It was the case in Kurdistan, when fighting raged last week for days after a local Shiite leader of a revolutionary committee in the Iranian Kurdish capital of Sanandaj acted high-handedly, by all accounts, toward the Sunni Kurds. Appeasement measures included getting the offending mullah out of town.

The Kurds were promised strong control over their own affairs, a pledge that may have encouraged groups now in rebellion to challenge the weak central government. Its leaders nevertheless insist that the idea of regional autonomy or of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Called U.S.-Inspired

Ayatollah Khomeini attributed the latest troubles variously to "the clergy," to "depriving our Sunni brothers of their rights," to "inspiration from America," and to elements pretending to be "leftists."

The Islamic revolutionary com-

mittees that sprang up to replace the pre-revolutionary authorities in such outlying minority regions are led largely by Shiite religious men who have tended to represent the interests of the local Iranians in the provincial towns. This occurred because the Islamic movement that overthrew the shah was, first of all, a Shiite phenomenon.

In every case where the details of regional conflicts have become known, the fighting originated in minor incidents that would probably have been quickly settled in normal times. But tensions are apparently so high and the police so weak that the smallest problem in a province can turn into a separatist rebellion.

This was the case in Kurdistan, when fighting raged last week for days after a local Shiite leader of a revolutionary committee in the Iranian Kurdish capital of Sanandaj acted high-handedly, by all accounts, toward the Sunni Kurds. Appeasement measures included getting the offending mullah out of town.

The Kurds were promised strong control over their own affairs, a pledge that may have encouraged groups now in rebellion to challenge the weak central government. Its leaders nevertheless insist that the idea of regional autonomy or of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Accident Called One of Most Serious

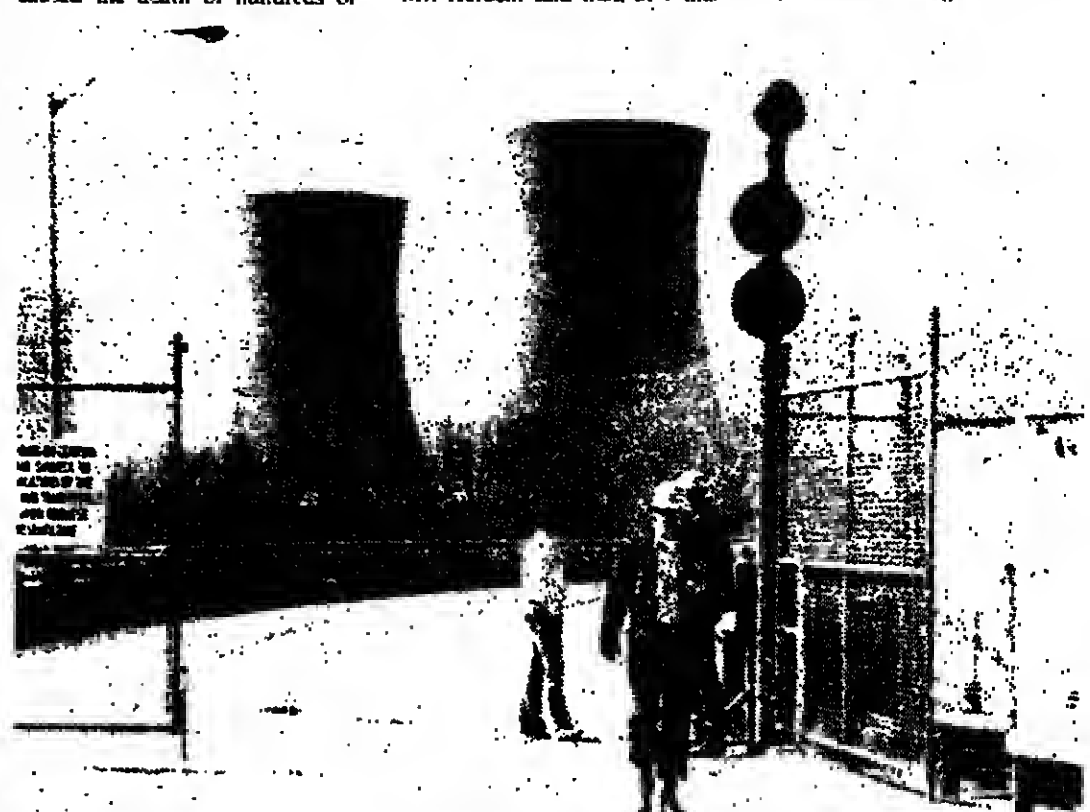
Radiation Leakage Spreads From U.S. Nuclear Plant

From Wire Dispatches
HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29 — Power-plant officials said today that a radiation leak that began yesterday at the Three Mile Island nuclear station was continuing. Radiation had been detected, they said, as far as 20 miles from the island in what was described as one of the most serious such accidents in U.S. history.

Officials of the Metropolitan Edison Co., the owner and operator of the plant, said that minor levels of radiation had been measured this morning 2 to 3 miles away and that the leak might not be stopped until tomorrow. They said that the radiation was escaping through a ventilation system and from a pump designed to remove water after it cools the reactor.

Although officials admitted that the accident was not a minor one, John Herbein, a Metropolitan Edison vice president for generation, said, "There is presently no danger to the public health or safety. We didn't injure anybody, we didn't overexpose anybody and we certainly didn't kill anybody." Mr. Herbein said that of the 100 to 120 employees in the reactor area at the time of the accident, only 10 to 15 had to be decontaminated with showers.

The company said that it did not notify state officials of the accident until three hours after it had happened because no increase in radiation was noted until then. "Nothing critical failed, but it's a dirty problem that's going to take some time to clean up," said Charles Gallina, an investigator with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.



Guards stand outside the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, evacuated after the accident.

'Life Is One Big Gamble,' Woman Says

Plant-Area Residents Show Quiet Caution

By Bill Peterson
LONDON, Derry, Pa., March 29 (UPI) — The huge, gray cooling towers of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant loom over the well-kept lawns of this tiny community like something from outer space.

For most of the last decade, they have been regarded as a mysterious blessing, an economic bonanza of sorts, for the people who live along the banks of the Susquehanna River. But, today, after one of the nation's most serious nuclear pow-

er accidents, some people are beginning to ask themselves if the blessing has turned into a curse.

"I don't like it. I don't like it at all," said an elderly woman behind the counter at a store in Falmouth, who did not wish to be named. "It's almost enough to make me want to sell out and move."

Few people were that outspoken. The immediate reaction among most was one of quiet caution. A woman said that she had decided not to hang her laundry outside. An elderly man put off plowing his garden for a week. And the Lon-

donderry Elementary School did not let the children go out for recess.

There was little real fear as a team of state police helicopters hovered over the area checking the radiation levels. "I'm more afraid of that highway out there and the crime that goes on around here than that plant across the river," said Mrs. James Engle.

"I don't worry about it," said Rita Connor, who lives half a mile away. "You see these lights burning in this house? As long as I want to keep them burning, there have to be plants like this some place."

If you're going to go, you're going to go. Life is one big gamble," said Monica Drayer of Royaltown Township. "That plant's as safe as anything else. I really don't think the government would let them do anything to endanger our health."

'Detrimental to the Peace Process'

Egypt Assails U.S. Assurances to Israel

By Jim Hoagland
WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI) — Egypt has denounced new U.S. security assurances to Israel as "exceedingly dangerous" to American interests in the Middle East and "detrimental to the peace process" inaugurated by the Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed here Monday.

The sharp protest and a separate warning that the assurances to Israel will damage U.S.-Egyptian cooperation for peace are contained in two letters sent by Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil this week to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The letters were made available to several reporters yesterday.

Signed two hours after the peace treaty, the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding "will cast grave doubts about the real intention of the United States" and is "directed against Egypt," Mr. Khalil wrote. Egypt will refuse to recognize the agreement, which requires that both Egypt and Israel be consulted before U.S. action to counter a violation is taken.

No Affect on Pact Seen
U.S. officials said they did not expect the protest to affect the peace treaty, which will return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt and establish full diplomatic and commercial relations between the two nations, which fought four wars in 30 years.

This view was bolstered by the disclosure by diplomatic sources that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has agreed verbally to open land borders with Israel within two months. He agreed to this on Sunday night after Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Israel would give the northern Sinai coastal town of El Arish back to Egypt in two months.

While noting that the Egyptian opposition would not have any legal effect on the bilateral memoran-

dum of understanding, U.S. officials acknowledged that Egyptian negotiators had been upset and surprised by some of the terms of the document, which was signed by Mr. Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

The State Department responded to queries about the two Khalil letters with a press statement noting "an expression of unhappiness" from Egypt, which the department contended was based on a misreading of the memorandum. The statement added that the United States

was still ready to sign a similar document with Egypt.

The nine-point paper specifies that in the event of violations that threaten Israel's security, such as naval blockades, the United States "will be prepared to consider, on an urgent basis, such measures as the strengthening of the U.S. presence in the area, the providing of emergency supplies to Israel and the exercise of maritime right in order to put an end to the violation."

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Close to 5% Pledge Made by Carter

U.S. Oil Consumption Registers Drop

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI) — The United States is close to meeting President Carter's pledge to leaders of the world's industrial nations to cut U.S. oil consumption by 5 percent, according to a top administration energy official.

Although complaints are still being voiced about the U.S. appetite for oil, Deputy Energy Secretary John O'Leary acknowledged this week that consumption has dropped by 700,000 to 830,000 barrels a day — about 4 percent of the normal amount.

Mr. Carter's pledge, in which most other industrial nations joined, was intended to counter foreign governments' criticism of U.S. consumption and to tell oil-exporting nations that the United States would cut down. The pledge was made after the loss of 6 million barrels a day of Iranian exports.

Neither the president's promise nor the reduction in demand succeeded in heading off much higher oil prices, which now appear to be the principal legacy of that disruption instead of the continued shortages that were feared.

Mr. O'Leary said the shortage resulting from the Iranian situation was only about 1.7 million barrels a day because other countries increased production. Now that Iran has resumed exports of 2.5 million barrels a day, worldwide supply and demand are back in balance, he said.

Mr. O'Leary's comment, in an interview, contrasts sharply with statements two weeks ago by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who castigated people in the United States for using oil at a record rate of 21 million barrels a day.

Mr. Schlesinger's deputy was hardly challenging his boss' position, but the apparent discrepancy underscores how hard it is to determine whether there is a shortage of oil, and if there is, how large it may be. Similarly, it highlights the lack of adequate statistics on U.S. demand.

Mr. O'Leary said that the oil savings came from three developments:

Electric power is being generated using coal and nuclear plants in one part of the country and then transported to other parts — primarily on the East Coast — that would otherwise have to use oil to generate it locally. "We are saving about 250,000 barrels a day from wheeling power to the oil areas," Mr. O'Leary said.

Some large industrial and utility oil users, such as Consolidated Edison Co. in New York, are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rhode Island Halts Drive to Annul ERA Vote

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 29 (AP) — A committee of the Rhode Island House halted a drive today to rescind that state's ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by tabling the proposal indefinitely.

ERA supporters cheered and applauded as the Judiciary Committee voted 13 to 2 to table the proposed reversal of ERA ratification. Rhode Island was among the first states to ratify ERA in 1972.

The amendment, which would outlaw discrimination based on sex, must be ratified by 38 states by June 30, 1982, to become part of the Constitution. The original deadline was this March 22, but was extended by an act of Congress.

The ERA has been approved by 35 states, but five have rescinded their approval. The validity of that move is still in question and the Justice Department has said it is up to Congress to decide.

Saudi Arabia Resists Hardliners

Arabs Unable to Agree on Egypt Sanctions

By Thomas W. Lippman
BAGHDAD, March 29 (WP) — Arab foreign and economic ministers admitted today that they were unable to agree on what actions to take against Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Dropping at least temporarily their attempt to put up a unified front, they recessed their meeting here to consult their governments and authorized Iraqi Foreign Minister Saddam Hamadi to make the split public.

In an unusually frank briefing for the press, Mr. Hamadi said that the ministers "could not agree" because one group of countries, led by Saudi Arabia, wanted to impose only the limited sanctions authorized by an Arab summit conference last November while others, including Iraq, sought a complete rupture of all diplomatic and economic ties to Egypt.

The conference, Mr. Hamadi said, was paralyzed because of the impasse on this key point. The participants were unable to take up other items on the agenda, including calls for measures against the United States for its role in sponsoring the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, because they could not resolve the first point.

Pro-West Saleh Would Head New Nation

2 Yemens Said to Agree on Unification

KUWAIT, March 29 (AP) — The presidents of Yemen and Southern Yemen, rival pro-West and Marxist neighbors, agreed today that unification is the only way to resolve the conflict between their two nations, a high-ranking Southern Yemeni official said.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that a communiqué on the agreement was expected to be issued later today, and he predicted that a provisional government would be formed soon to supervise the merger. There was no immediate Yemeni confirmation of the report.

The agreement was reached at the third session of a reconciliation summit here after Abdel Fattah Ismail, president of Southern Yemen, proposed that President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen become head of the proposed united Yemen, the Southern Yemeni official said.

Callaghan Sets May 3 Vote, Attacks Tories in Opening

(Continued from Page 1) and told her the date on which he would like the new election. The ritual reflected the special function of the modern British monarch — "to reign, but not to rule." Thus, here is the way the official announcement from 10 Downing Street described what happened:

"The prime minister has today asked her majesty the queen to proclaim the dissolution of Parliament. Her majesty has been graciously pleased to signify that she will comply with this request."

"Remove Fears"
He said that the offer was a "gesture of good will designed to remove fears and suspicions on the part of the North Yemenis."

"What we want," he concluded, "is a society in which there is fairness, in which there is justice, in which there is fair play — a society where need, not greed, determines our approach."

During a pep talk to Labor Party members of Parliament, Mr. Callaghan said today he would "deeply deplore" any personal attacks on Mrs. Thatcher during the forthcoming campaign. But in his broadcast, although not mentioning her by name, he sought to remind listeners of some of the charges they have heard against her style.

For example, alluding to the widely held view that the Conservative leader would confront the trade unions and get along with them even less well than the Labor government has, Mr. Callaghan said: "How can we insure peace in industry and avoid the disruption that we've seen? I believe that co-operation and partnership — not confrontation — will serve us best."

"New Strength"
The Southern Yemeni president was quoted today as assuring anti-Marxist Saudi Arabia that a united Yemen "will represent a new strength for all states in the region," Mr. Ismail warned, however, that "there will be no stability short of achieving unity," according to the official in the Southern Yemeni delegation.

The reported new agreement was expected to be strained severely by the deep ideological gap between the two governments.

Mr. Saleh came to power in Yemen July 17 after his predecessor, Ahmed al-Ghashmi, was assassinated when a booby-trapped attaché case carried by a Southern Yemeni presidential envoy blew up.

Two days later, President Saleh Roboaya Ali of Southern Yemen, who was blamed by Yemen for the

leaving Egyptian President Anwar Sadat unscathed.

The split also appears to have headed off the developing tactical alliance of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iraq, who came here united in their opposition to the treaty but have disagreed over what to do about it.

According to the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudis favor implementation of the relatively mild sanctions called for at the November summit and are merely taking a narrower view of what this conference is authorized to do than are the hardliners. But this amounts to a victory for the Egyptians, because in the Egyptian view, only the Saudis are able to do them any real damage.

Arms Purchases
Saudi Arabia is financing arms purchases for Egypt and also contributes economic aid. If the Saudis now decline to join the Arabs who are clamoring for an end to that assistance, the Egyptians are over a major hurdle in surviving the opposition to the treaty. The hardliners have criticized the Saudis for their apparent unwillingness to jeopardize their relations with the United States by turning against Egypt.

Chastised last night by Palestinian delegates, who were joined by Syria and Libya in a walkout over the conference's failure to impose tough sanctions on Egypt, the Saudis defended themselves today. Prince Saud told reporters that, while Saudi Arabia supports the Palestinian cause, this meeting was not authorized to go beyond the sanctions provided for at the November summit. These include the transfer of the Arab League headquarters out of Egypt and the imposition of the Arab trade boycott on Egyptians doing business with Israel.

Anything else," he said, "is outside the stipulations of the Baghdad summit."

He said that while the ministers might recommend that the Arab countries take additional measures such as the breaking of diplomatic relations on an individual basis, even a unanimous call for such actions would not be binding because "relations between nations are the sovereign prerogative of every state."

Rejects Oil Embargo
He dismissed as an "empty hiding contest" a call by the Palestine Liberation Organization for an oil embargo against the United States as a proposed last night by PLO leader Yasser Arafat that reportedly angered the Saudis because it asked for something there was no chance they could deliver and suggested they were not fully supporting the Palestinians if they did not go along.

Today, a PLO official went further by saying that "from today, we will not hesitate to take any action against America and against U.S. interests. There is nothing left to lose."

Mr. Hamadi said there was a "widespread feeling that the United States bears a good part of the responsibility for the result and the Arab world should take action against the United States in the fields of oil, trade and petrodollars." But he said no decision had been made on a call for sanctions.



Residents of Goldsboro, Pa., go about their business after the accident at the nuclear power plant, shown in the background.

Residents of Plant Area React With Quiet Caution

(Continued from Page 1)
Middleton complained that he had not heard about the accident, which occurred at 4 a.m. until 8:15 a.m. "We have 11,000 people living right in the shadow of these cooling towers," he said. Local officials "have their own Geiger counters, and they are out there trying to figure out if there's trouble."

The \$1-billion reactor plant is built on a small island, about 10 miles southeast of Harrisburg. Most nearby residents knew few details of what happened yesterday at the plant, except that a "general emergency" had been declared at the site after some problems had occurred in the reactor's cooling system and that a slight amount of radioactive material had leaked into the air.

But residents did know that a circus atmosphere had descended on their region. A man boasted that he had been interviewed by five local television stations, a network crew, Newsweek magazine and the New York Daily News.

Rita Connor, who lives on a hill overlooking the plant, spent the early afternoon on the telephone assuring her mother and sister in New York that "we haven't been blown to bits." Her 10-year-old son, Mike, tried to persuade her to let him set up a stand to sell soft drinks and hot dogs to passersby. She refused.

Many people were reluctant to talk about the plant because they have close friends or relatives working there. Others asked that their names not be printed.

"I have mixed emotions about the plant," Holly Garnish said in her home directly across the river from the plant. "I'm angry when something happens like today, but I've learned to live with it." She

Welder at Plant
Her husband, a welder, encouraged the attitude. He said that the money was good — \$18 or \$20 an hour on overtime — and that Metropolitan Edison, the company that runs the plant, seemed to know what it was doing. She said that he would add jokingly, "I've already lost all my hair and I'm sterile (he has had a vasectomy). What else can they do to me?"

But yesterday the woman was worried. "There was some trouble at the plant," her husband had told her when he returned home at 7 a.m. He then fell asleep. Later, she heard what had happened during his shift. The woman, like many people here, said that she was going to do some soul-searching. "Now that it is down to the real nitty-gritty, I want to know more about what goes on in there," she said.

But first, she said, her husband had invited her last night to "The China Syndrome," a recent film about the cover-up of a near-catastrophe involving the failure of a cooling mechanism at a nuclear power plant.

Radiation Spreads From U.S. A-Plant

(Continued from Page 1)
The \$1-billion plant is owned by General Public Utilities, an energy consortium in which Metropolitan Edison Co. has a one-half share. Each day that the plant remains closed could cost Metropolitan Edison nearly \$1 million depending on how much electricity it must buy from other power firms.

Radiation was released when radioactive water was diverted to the auxiliary building, where clean water normally is cooled. Plant officials without knowing that it came from radioactive water. The wind spread the particles away from the site.

Mr. Gallina said that the investigators would study why a valve feeding to a water pump closed when it should have stayed open. Babcock & Wilcox Co., the manufacturer of the water pump, denied that there had been a valve failure.

The plant is known as a pressurized light-water reactor. The core heats water under pressure to heat other water. That turns to steam and runs a turbine, producing electricity. The core and its uranium rods are housed in a dome-shaped building with reinforced concrete walls that are four feet thick.

Two USAF Fliers Killed
MILDENHALL, England, March 29 (UPI) — Two U.S. Air Force fliers were killed last night in the crash of their RF-4C Phantom II at Kirkcudbright in southwest Scotland, the Air Force said today.

Lieutenant Governor
"The (utility) company told us that it was a failure of a valve due to the emergency cooling-down system," Lt. Gov. William Scranton 3d said. "We have to take their word at this time for today's purposes. But this will be investigated, no doubt about it."

The greatest levels of radiation were measured in the 280-acre site, located on an island in the middle of the Susquehanna River, 16 miles south of the state capital and 40 miles north of the Maryland border. Federal officials measured the hottest spot on the site at 70 millirems, twice the amount received in a chest X-ray.

Specialized helicopter crews measured 0.33 millirems in the air over Harrisburg. On the ground at the airport, about two miles from the plant, readings showed 12 millirems, the nuclear commission said.

When the valve failed, the reactor automatically shut down within a minute. Alarms lit up in the control tower, a siren sounded and 60 workers went to safety points. Officials declared a "general emergency," locked a chain-link gate leading to the plant and notified federal officials.

U.S. Consumption of Oil Shows Significant Drop

(Continued from Page 1)
switching to natural gas under special rules making gas available to them. These switches have cut oil consumption by about 150,000 and 180,000 barrels a day already, according to Energy Department estimates.

Most oil companies are making available to their wholesale customers only 85 to 95 percent of the gasoline and home heating oil they bought in a comparable month last year. This has meant shorter hours for gasoline-station operations and some closings. Mr. O'Leary said that this action cut demand by 300,000 to 400,000 barrels a day this month.

Mr. O'Leary predicted that it will not be necessary to use any of the possible mandatory conservation measures, including gasoline rationing, to reach the promised 5-percent reduction.

The three types of savings already occurring, plus voluntary decisions to keep thermostats in non-residential buildings higher in summer and lower in winter, and better enforcement of the 55-mph speed limit, will allow the United States to meet its goal, he said.

Moreover, this week's 9-percent increase in oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "may have the effect of drying up world demand to some degree," Mr. O'Leary said. "Keeping world supply and demand in balance will require a 'rock-steady Iran,' Mr. O'Leary cautioned. And he added, "We have a debit to work off of more than 100 million barrels in terms of stocks used during the Iranian shutoff."

He said statistics indicating the record-high demand that Mr. Schlesinger complained about do not conclusively show that use was actually that high. "All of our demand data are 'apparent-consumption' data," he said. "We have no actual consumption data."

What the statistics show is what the experts call "disappearance from primary stocks" — basically, changes in the level of crude oil and refined-product supplies in pipelines, at refineries or at company distribution plants. No one knows what is happening to the amount of gasoline in the tanks filling stations, much less to the amount in each car's gas tank. There also is no information about the amount of oil most industrial users have on hand.

Many oil-industry officials believe the surge in demand shown in the official data, really indicates only that many oil users, including individual car owners, have been filling their tanks out of fear of shortages. Thus, the demand peak is only "apparent," in their opinion.

2 More Iran Rebellions

(Continued from Page 1)
creating a federation of states is simply out of the question.

Government concern over the Sunni-Shiite split has become increasingly obvious. With Premier Mehdi Bazargan at the other end of the telephone line, Defense Minister Madani was overheard this week in his office discussing a visit the next day to Baluchistan. Mr. Madani told the premier that he would certainly address an appeal "to our Sunni brothers" when he got there.

The government also displayed concern today that the national turnout in the referendum may be embarrassingly light. In a move to counteract that, the voting period was extended from one to two days.

Although Mr. Sadat has frequently expressed the desire for increased U.S. military support for his own government, the military provisions in the memorandum attracted Mr. Khaili's sharpest criticism. "It gives the United States the right to impose a military presence in the region for reasons agreed between Israel and the United States, a matter which we cannot accept."

The Cabinet spokesman, Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entezam, said at a press conference that he expects only about 12 million people to vote out of a total of the voting rolls of nearly 19 million. It was not clear whether the number he gave for the electorate includes 16- and 17-year-olds, who have been extended the right to vote, officially because of the important role that the young people played in the struggle against the shah's regime.

When the government of Egypt will not recognize the legitimacy of the memorandum and considers it null and void," the second letter concludes.

Shah Said Set to Quit Morocco, Possibly for Refuge in Bahamas

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi reportedly will leave Morocco soon for another place of refuge. There were unconfirmed reports that he was soon to fly to the Bahamas, perhaps by the end of the week.

Administration officials said last night that the shah, who went into exile in January, had been strongly urged not to go to the United States for security and other reasons. But the officials strongly denied that the shah had been refused permission to enter the United States.

The shah, who was still officially chief of state when he left Iran, is regarded as a private citizen now.

Because of this, U.S. diplomats in Morocco advised the shah's aides that if he went to the United States, he would not only face grave security problems because of the many Iranians there who oppose him, but would also be subject to civil court cases and subpoenas from various legal bodies.


The Moroccan government has been uncomfortable with the shah's long stay, which put it at odds with the new Iranian regime. He has been in Morocco since Jan. 22, after a brief stay in Egypt.

Administration officials said that they worked on the shah's behalf to find him another refuge.

As Seiko enters its second decade of world leadership in quartz technology.

Seiko Solar-Powered Quartz Alarm Chronograph.

Operates for 7 years without a battery change, as a precision watch, stopwatch and wrist alarm.



This Seiko Quartz Alarm Chronograph has a unique solar-supplemented power system so it can run 7 full years without a battery change. And this stunningly accurate watch displays the time, day, date and month, instantly converts into a precision stopwatch, and even functions as your personal wrist alarm. It can also alert you to the passing of every hour with a short signal. Yet it's surprisingly compact and simple to operate. It's what you'd expect from Seiko, the company that sold the world's first quartz watch and that never ends its quest for quality and dedication to technology. Seiko Quartz.

SEIKO
Someday all watches will be made this way.

Make it Mackinlay's



MACKINLAY'S
Old Scotch Whisky

The Five Generations Scotch

السعودية العربية



FIRE VICTIM — A man is rescued by firefighters from an early morning fire yesterday at Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston. He was among more than 150 persons injured in almost simultaneous fires at the Copley Plaza and at the Boston Sheraton Hotel. The fires drove more than 1,800 guests from their rooms. Officials said both fires were set by arsonists.

Senate Delays Members' Income Limit

\$50-a-Day Congress Tax Break Pushed

By Ward Sinclair
and Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP) — The financial burden of holding elective office — keeping two homes, buying lunch, drinks, flowers and the like — has prompted Congress to consider voting its members a \$50-a-day income tax deduction. But that was only the half of it yesterday on Capitol Hill.

As a House Ways and Means subcommittee took up a bill to boost legislators' tax exemptions, the Senate was reaffirming its earlier suspension of a strict limitation on outside income.

By a 54-to-44 roll-call vote on which 18 senators switched their opposition of two years ago, the Senate suspended at least until 1983 a yearly limit of \$8,625 on outside income.

The Senate vote and the House move to give U.S. and state legislators additional tax advantages seem almost certain to stir more controversy over the way Congress deals with its own finances.

Lobbyists' Criticism

Fred Worthheimer, vice president of Common Cause, the lobbying group that had pushed for strict Senate income limits, said: "In a period when the American people are being asked to make many sacrifices, the U.S. Senate has said, 'No sacrifices for us.'"

But the theme being struck in the Senate yesterday — and indirectly, at Ways and Means — was voiced by Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, who asked, "Do we have to become financial emulums to come to the Senate?"

One answer was offered by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., who, with other House members, is pushing a bill to allow members of Congress to qualify for a \$50-a-day deduction about 270 days a year, thus reducing their taxable income approximately \$14,000 annually.

\$3,000 Deduction Now

Members of Congress qualify automatically for a \$3,000 deduction from their \$57,500 annual salaries — a benefit designed to help offset the cost of maintaining residences here and at home, plus other expenses of office.

U.S. Intensifying Probes Of War Criminal Suspects

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP) — The Justice Department announced yesterday that it is intensifying its efforts to investigate and prosecute suspected Nazi war criminals living in the United States.

The announcement marked a significant victory for Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who for five years has been urging the government to beef up its war criminal investigations.

It was largely at Rep. Holtzman's insistence that the Carter administration, in July 1977, established a special litigation unit in the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on suspected war criminals. But Rep. Holtzman, chairman of

the House subcommittee on immigration, refugees and international law, has accused the administration of underfunding the unit and otherwise giving low priority to finding persons "charged with horrendous crimes against humanity."

Associate Attorney General Michael Egan, who has responsibility for INS matters, acknowledged before Rep. Holtzman's subcommittee yesterday that the government has not done all it could to push Nazi war criminal investigations. He said that the government is taking five major steps to improve its performance.

They are:

- Appropriating the full \$2,052,000 that Congress authorized for the special litigation unit's operation in the current fiscal year (the Justice Department had given the unit only \$900,000 of the authorized amount).

- Requesting the special litigation unit from INS to the Justice Department's criminal division.
- Adding 15 investigators to the special litigation unit, which only has two investigators.

- Hiring an administrative officer for the unit to help alleviate bureaucratic problems.
- Mr. Egan said that the special litigation unit is being transferred out of INS to place it under the direct supervision of the Justice Department. The unit "has not worked out as we had hoped" it would at INS, he said.

Rep. Holtzman said that she is "gratified that the [Justice] Department is committed to fully funding and staffing the special litigation unit and to removing the bureaucratic obstacles that have hindered its effectiveness."

Rep. Rostenkowski's bill would allow state legislators to continue receiving a flat \$3,000 tax deduction for living expense in their state capitals or to take a \$44-a-day deduction — the same that business representatives are granted for away-from-home expenses.

Another anticipated effect of the increase in fuel prices will be to water down the deep-discount bargains that have helped produce a startling growth in air traffic in the last two years.

Don Lloyd-Jones, a senior vice president of American Airlines, said that the gap between full-fare economy tickets and bargain fares was likely to be narrowed. He said

International Flights Would Be Hardest Hit

Oil-Price Hike Seen Raising Air Fares

By Richard Wickin

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT) — International airline fares are expected to climb 5 percent or more as a result of the sharply rising costs of jet fuel, industry sources said yesterday.

Basic decisions on worldwide increases are likely to be made by this weekend at a special meeting of the International Air Transport Association, which began yesterday in Geneva. The increases probably will be applied beginning in late May or June and may vary from area to area, the sources said.

"Domestic fares also are expected to be affected by the latest increase in fuel prices, but not as severely as international fares, because imported crude oil makes up less than half the supply needed for domestic uses."

The transport association's meeting was called a month ago, before Tuesday's decision by oil-producing nations to increase the basic price of crude by 9 percent and to allow surcharges by individual members. The price rise will simply mean that the fuel surcharge that the association members had been contemplating will be higher than planned. "This simply will accelerate and exacerbate the situation," said an airline spokesman.

Discount Fares

Another anticipated effect of the increase in fuel prices will be to water down the deep-discount bargains that have helped produce a startling growth in air traffic in the last two years.

Don Lloyd-Jones, a senior vice president of American Airlines, said that the gap between full-fare economy tickets and bargain fares was likely to be narrowed. He said

also that airlines probably would cut the number of seats per flight allocated for discount fares.

Several officials said that bargain hunters would find it wise to plan their trips early and to buy their summer-holiday tickets now, while the currently advertised fares are available.

Last week, before the price increase by the oil cartel, TWA said that it soon would ask the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington for a 7-percent increase in trans-Atlantic fares to cover rising fuel costs. But it specified that, while the increase would be for flights starting May 1, tickets bought before April 15 would be priced at the former levels.

The proposed increase, for example, would bring the cost of a super-Apex advance-purchase excursion ticket between New York and London to \$459 round trip in the June-August peak season. It would be \$363 until April 30 and \$384 between April 30 and June 1.

Pan Am announced yesterday that it planned to request a 4-percent fuel-related increase on both North Atlantic and trans-Pacific tickets sold after April 30 for flights starting June 1.

A.B. Magary, a Pan Am vice president, said that this was the first time that special safeguards on ticket costs were being offered international travelers on flights originating in the United States.

The international airline group that is meeting in Geneva has found its power to set international fares undercut in the last two or three years by the campaign of the U.S. government for free-market competition and by the withdrawal of several carriers from the fare-making bodies.

If there is no consensus at the

meeting for new fare levels in particular travel zones, individual airlines are expected to file for fare increases on their own. It would then be up to governments to approve or disapprove. The consensus is that, in view of the heavy pressure of fuel costs, government approval of significant fare rises could hardly be withheld.

U.S. airlines originally had forecast that fuel costs, which constituted 20 percent of a carrier's costs, would climb 10 to 12 percent this year. But now, according to Daniel Henkin, vice president of the Air Transport Association, the trade group of U.S. scheduled airlines, the increase this year is likely to be in the 15- to 20-percent range. That would mean that fuel would make up about 23 percent of costs, he said.

In 1973, before the oil producers started the sharp upward price push, fuel constituted 12 percent of an airline's costs.

Air France Prices to Rise

PARIS, March 29 (AP) — Air France, the French state-owned airline, said today that it will increase fares to compensate for the oil-price rise announced earlier this week by the oil-producing nations.

Director-General Gilbert Perol said that he hoped the fare increases would be put into effect as early as May 1. He indicated that the increases might be modified for excursion fares, where the price of fuel is a proportionally larger factor than in regular fares, so that excursion passengers would not be unduly penalized.

Mr. Perol said that the company's fuel bill this year had been estimated at about 1.6 billion francs (about \$380 million).

Treaty Boosts Carter in Poll But He Rates Low on Economy

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT) — Public approval of President Carter improved because of his success in negotiating a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll, but his gain appeared fragile and menaced by overwhelming disapproval of his handling of the economy.

Mr. Carter's public standing rose from 37 percent last month to 42 percent this week, only the second time since the polling series began in April, 1977, that his popularity increased. It jumped 10 points after the Camp David summit last September, the talks that set the stage for this week's treaty signing.

But he failed to achieve a breakthrough in one key area where his advisers and supporters expected to see significant improvement: the public's perception of him as a strong leader. Thirty-eight percent agreed with that characterization, almost exactly as many as did so when that question was last asked in the January Times-CBS poll.

That failure to gain was accompanied by a major setback. Public approval of Mr. Carter's handling of the economy dropped to a record low of 18 percent. That rating had stayed level, at 28 percent, from last June until January, and it had appeared to bottom out.

There was even discouraging news for the administration on the Middle East itself in the survey of 1,221 voting-age U.S. citizens, although two-thirds of those interviewed agreed that Mr. Carter's efforts had been necessary to achieve a treaty. Only one respondent in five supported the proposed increases in aid and arms for Egypt and Israel, and only one in three favored "selling our oil to Israel if they can't buy it elsewhere."

Rebels Release U.S. Missionary Held for 3 Weeks in Philippines

MANILA, March 29 (Reuters) — Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines have freed a U.S. missionary whom they kidnapped nearly three weeks ago after the Libyan ambassador here intervened on his behalf.

The Rev. Lloyd Van Vactor was released last night just outside Marawi, 525 miles south of Manila, after a three-hour meeting between the rebels and Ambassador Mustafa Dzeiza.

Rev. Van Vactor was kidnapped in Marawi on March 9 by the rebels who threatened to kill him if a ransom of 500,000 pesos (\$68,000) was not paid. He had worked for the United Church of Christ for 27 years in Marawi.

It was not known if the ransom was paid to the rebels, who want self-government in Moslem areas of the predominantly Christian Philippines.

Pope Sees Mobutu
VATICAN CITY, March 29 (AP) — Pope John Paul II met today with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Introducing British Airways Club Class...



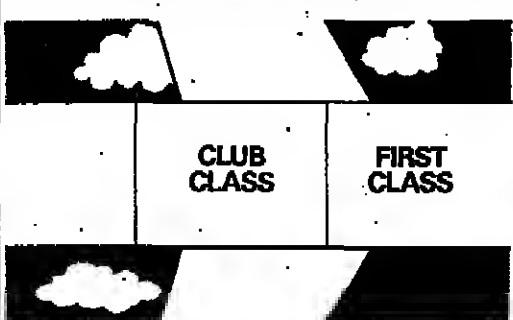
...and a great deal more for our full-fare passengers to 9 US cities.

When you pay full fare to fly the Atlantic you're entitled to extra special care and attention.

British Airways new Club Class with Elizabethan service makes sure you get it. You pay the same as you've always paid, but get a great deal more. Here are just some of the ways we take more care of full fare paying passengers on our direct flights from London to the 9 major cities of the USA.

Elizabethan Service
— only British Airways has it.

As a full fare paying passenger, you'll sit in the Club Class Cabin, just behind First Class, and enjoy our exclusive Elizabethan service.



Just as cabin crew are assigned exclusively to the First Class Cabin, so you will enjoy extra attentive service from crew whose sole job is to look after Club Class passengers. From the moment they show you to your seat to the moment of touch down their only concern will be to take more care of you.

Drinks are free in the Club.

Our Club bar is open almost all the time you're in the air. And everything we've got, except Champagne, you can have for the asking! You can have a drink whenever you feel like one at no extra cost. It saves all that bother of fumbling for change or finding the right currency.

Eat as well as Queen Elizabeth I did.

Now all airline food isn't the same. As part of our Elizabethan service you can choose a menu based on authentic Tudor—16th century—recipes. Four centuries ago England's royal courtiers feasted off the fat of the land—now you can eat, in the air, every bit as well as they did.

And to wash it down enjoy authentic Mead or your choice of the finest wines. It's just another way to treat our Club Class passengers royally.



Queen Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen, ruled England for nearly 50 years of the turbulent 16th century. During her reign England grew from being an obscure off-shore island, to being one of the major power centres in Europe. Here was the age of Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh and the young Shakespeare.

Now enjoy the film-free.

There's no better way to while away a flight than by watching a first release film or by listening to your kind of music. Our Club Class cabin passengers can do either at no extra cost—in the Club Cabin headsets are free.

Or you can try your hand at the fiendish puzzles you'll find in our special Elizabethan Brainteaser Book.

Club Class to no less than 9 US cities.

British Airways fly direct from London to more cities in the USA than anywhere else. With us you can feel pampered, privileged and special all the way to: Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington.

British Airways new Club Class with Elizabethan service is designed to give you a great deal more without costing you any more. Your travel agent or British Airways office has all the details...so the next time you pay full fare to fly to the U.S., come with us and get the special treatment you deserve.

British airways

We'll take more care of you

STOP!
THIS IS THE PLACE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IN PARIS...
Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
Phone: 261.71.71. (2nd Floor, Elevator)
NEAR OPERA
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
FLY—BY MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES

To Get Multimillion-Dollar U.S. Contracts

Furniture Firm Reportedly Bribed GSA Inspectors

By Ronald Kessler
WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI) — An Art Metal-USA Inc., which sells \$25 million worth of office furniture a year to the General Services Administration, has been paying bribes to GSA inspectors so they will certify that the furniture meets government standards, a former Art Metal employee has acknowledged.

Statements from the employee have been obtained by the Senate Governmental Affairs Federal Spending subcommittee. The panel has been trying to determine why Art Metal has consistently received multimillion-dollar GSA contracts despite repeated, formal complaints about the substandard quality of the company's metal furniture.

The subcommittee has found evidence that Art Metal has been siphoning off \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year in cash in the last several years from its operations and hiding the payments in its books, according to government sources.

After obtaining the new evidence, investigators for the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., confronted a former Art Metal employee, who had worked in Art Metal's comptroller's office. He said that some of the money was used to bribe GSA employees and that he played a role in handling the cash, the sources said.

He named at least two GSA inspectors who allegedly were recipients of the money, according to the sources.

Large Supplier
Art Metal, the government's largest supplier of metal office furniture, has repeatedly been the subject of complaints from government agencies that its products arrive with tops peeling off, rusty or peeling finishes, and drawers and locks that do not work. GSA officials have maintained that the furniture meets government standards and GSA must buy from Art Metal because it invariably submits the lowest, and frequently the only, bid.

Because Art Metal's contracts require high-level approvals within GSA, the subcommittee's findings are regarded by those investigating

GSA as one of the most significant developments in continuing GSA investigations.

"The presumption is that the evidence obtained so far will lead to higher-ups in the agency," an investigator said. "It's the break we've been looking for."

Concealing cash payments in a company's books could be a violation of tax laws, securities laws, and a 1977 criminal law that requires firms to keep accurate financial records.

Officials of Art Metal, a Newark company whose stock is publicly traded, did not return telephone calls made by a reporter over the past several days. Touche Ross & Co., which issued a favorable report on Art Metal's book for the firm's 1977 fiscal year, said it could not

comment on the subcommittee's findings.

Last fall, GSA's internal investigators had technicians examine some of Art Metal's products. They reported that they did not meet the GSA specifications that other bidders were required to follow.

'Immendoes, Rumors'
Subsequently, Philip Kurens, Art Metal's president, was asked to appear before a hearing of the Chile subcommittee. Mr. Kurens said Art Metal had been maligned by "immendoes, rumors and half-truths" in the press.

He invited Sen. Chiles to visit Art Metal's plant and inspect its books. Sen. Chiles accepted the offer and assigned Peter Roman, who has headed the subcommittee's investigations into the GSA scandals, to form a special task force.

The task force visited Art Metal's plant and looked at its books. Last December, the subcommittee subpoenaed the financial records of Art Metal and Spiegel Trucking Co., a Harrison, N.J., company that delivers some of Art Metal's products to GSA.

The subcommittee's auditors found that \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year in checks written to Spiegel by Art Metal never ended up at that firm. The investigators found no evidence that Spiegel had ever billed Art Metal for the services allegedly paid for, according to sources. Instead, the auditors determined that the checks had been cashed rather than deposited in a bank account.

In 1977 fiscal year, Art Metal reported a profit after taxes of only \$75,187 on revenues of \$315.5 million. Of those revenues, \$25.5 million came from GSA. The company has not paid dividends to stockholders for a number of years.

They were recovered after they apparently had been sold to various galleries in the United States, which investigators declined to name. One was found in Chicago, another in Philadelphia, the rest in several New York galleries.

French Soldier
Dies in Lebanon
TEL AVIV, Israel (UPI) — A French soldier with the UN force in Lebanon was killed today in a skirmish between the UN troops and Christian militiamen. Another French soldier was wounded in the battle.

A UN spokesman said that the militiamen fired about 1,000 machine-gun rounds and five anti-tank shells on the headquarters of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon at Naqura on the Mediterranean coast, just north of the Israeli border.

The spokesman said, "The French returned the fire, but on a much lower scale." He said that the clash followed an argument between UN officers and leaders of the Christian militia.

Stolen Canvases, Found in U.S., Revert to France

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP) — After a three-year search by French police, Scotland Yard and agents of the U.S. Customs Service, \$300,000 worth of stolen paintings were returned yesterday to the French government.

"We are extremely grateful for this marvelous international cooperation," said Gerard de La Villehervé, French consul general, after he received 25 works of art from Edward Coyne, regional director of investigations at the U.S. Customs Service.

The works, mostly 19th-century watercolors and drawings, will be sent to Paris and eventually back to their owners, a Paris-based gallery and a private collector.

They were recovered after they apparently had been sold to various galleries in the United States, which investigators declined to name. One was found in Chicago, another in Philadelphia, the rest in several New York galleries.

15 Hurt in Montana
In Train Derailment
HAYDEN, Montana, March 29 (AP) — Fifteen persons were hospitalized yesterday after an Amtrak train was derailed about 14 miles east of here, officials said today. None of the injuries was described as serious.

Nine cars of Amtrak's Empire Builder train, en route from Seattle to Chicago, was derailed. Railway officials said the train carried 60 passengers and a crew of about 30. The cause of the derailment was not known, but authorities said that a heavy snowfall in the area may have contributed.

U.S. Magazine Owner Convicted On Georgia Obscenity Charges

ATLANTA, March 29 (UPI) — Hustler magazine owner Larry Flynt was convicted yesterday on 11 obscenity charges and was sentenced to a year in prison and fined \$27,500.

The jury of four women and two men deliberated for nearly 10 hours before finding Mr. Flynt guilty on the 11 misdemeanor charges. Judge Nick Lambros said that he would suspend the prison sentence on the condition that Flynt pay the fine and keep his magazines. Hustler and Chic, out of Georgia.

Mr. Flynt's lawyer, Herald Fahringer, immediately appealed and posted a \$27,500 appeal bond.

Mr. Flynt said after the trial that Hustler and his other publications would continue to be sold in Georgia despite Judge Lambros' order. "I'm not saying future issues will be obscene," Mr. Flynt said, adding that he did not expect a drastic change in format.

Mr. Flynt, who calls himself a "born-again" Christian, is appealing a 1977 conviction in Ohio, where he was sentenced to 7 to 25 years in prison for engaging in organized crime and pandering to obscenity in connection with the publication of Hustler. Mr. Flynt and Hustler magazine also were fined a total of \$21,000 in that trial.

"I got off easier this time than the last time I was in Georgia. I've got something to smile about," said Mr. Flynt, who was partially paralyzed when he was shot last year by a sniper during a break in a similar trial in nearby Gwinnett County. A mistrial was declared in that case.

Mr. Flynt charged after the trial that there had been "collusion" between the prosecutors and Judge Lambros, and said that the jury did not represent Fulton County. A fair decision cannot be reached "anytime you wind up with a jury above the average reading age that doesn't read the magazine," Mr. Flynt said.



Hustler magazine owner Larry Flynt arrives at the courthouse in Atlanta for closing arguments in his obscenity trial.

Andreotti Refuses Votes Of Extreme-Right Party

(Continued from Page 1)
France and West Germany, respectively, will affect the Italian voters. The Christian Democrats also calculate that a large centrist vote in other countries will help them.

The European election may reflect unfavorably on the Italian Communists to the extent that the idea of European unity and Western values has long been interpreted as being anti-Communist. Also, the Italian Communists are much more powerful in Italy than the other European Communist parties are in their nations.

National Democracy
Italian politicians maintain that, for that reason, other European Communists may benefit from a large Communist vote in Italy but not vice versa. The Senate is expected to vote on Mr. Andreotti's government Saturday night or Sunday. If the premier is defeated there, the chamber will not have to vote.

The National Democracy, the party whose vote Mr. Andreotti refused, has 9 seats in the 315-member Senate and 18 in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies. On paper, at least, this could make the difference in either house. The members of the National Democracy split from the Italian Social Movement, which is generally described as neo-Fascist, in a leadership quarrel about three years ago.

Mr. Schettino, the man assassinated today, was a member of the Rome regional government and the manager of a real-estate firm. A few months ago, he was involved in a quarrel with tenants whose eviction he had obtained from the courts. The tenants staged street demonstrations against him.

The Red Brigades and affiliated terrorist organizations often have chosen victims that had been involved in social disputes. An anonymous caller identifying himself as a member of the Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the killing in a call to the Italian state radio and television network. The killers, including a woman, escaped.

Opposition in U.S. House Likely

Senate Backs Observers For Rhodesian Elections

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI) — The Senate yesterday voted 67-22 to send a team of observers to next month's elections in Rhodesia, an action that some senators felt would bolster Ian Smith's regime, and others hoped would eventually help undo it.

The resolution to send the observers was opposed by Sens. Edward Kennedy and Paul Tsongas, the two Democrats from Massachusetts, as well as other liberals. It was sponsored by S. I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., and George McGovern, D-S.D. Sen. Hayakawa supports Mr. Smith's white-dominated Rhodesian government and its proposed internal settlement that would lead to black participation in the government. But Sen. McGovern opposes both Mr. Smith's rule and the settlement.

Pro-Smith sentiment is strong in the Senate, and backers of his government led by Jesse Helms, R-N.C., hope that they can win a vote to lift longstanding economic sanctions against Rhodesia in the near future.

Sen. Helms, his aides and like-minded senators and staff members were jubilant yesterday at the news that James Callaghan's Labor government had fallen in London. They consider that Conservative Margaret Thatcher is a likely winner in the British elections, which would give them — and Mr. Smith — an important new source of sympathy and possible support.

Group of 25-50 Experts
The idea of sending 25 to 50 observers to Rhodesia faces serious opposition in the House, and may not reach the floor there. Without House action the idea would die.

However, an aide to Sen. Helms said that several "tax exempt organizations" were prepared to finance a mission by unnamed observers to Rhodesia if Congress failed to do so.

The pro-Rhodesian senators evidently hope that the observers would find that Rhodesia's elections were fair and free, considering the environment of civil war in which they are to be conducted, and considering the fact that some black nationalist groups are boycotting them.

If it were the finding, these senators are prepared to argue that Rhodesia has fulfilled conditions set last summer by Congress for the lifting of sanctions. The United States has a ban on trade and other dealings with the Smith regime in conformity with UN resolutions.

But Sen. McGovern regards the mission of observers as the best way to head off the lifting of sanctions, according to an informed source. He is said to believe that Senate sentiment for lifting sanctions is very strong, and that only a report from experts showing that the Rhodesian election was far from free and unfettered could prevent a Senate vote to lift them.

Sen. Helms is trying to pressure the House to act favorably on the observer mission by threatening to seek to lift sanctions in the Senate at once if the House fails to act. Whether this threat will be effective is uncertain. The House would still have to agree to the lifting of sanctions.

The resolution approved by the Senate calls for speeding \$250,000 for an observer team and security assistance for it.

Critics questioned whether any such team could operate effectively in Rhodesia since so much of the country is now insecure, with airplanes being shot down and guerrillas controlling large pieces of territory.

Schmidt Sets Latin Trip
BONN, March 29 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt plans to leave Tuesday on a 10-day tour of Brazil, Peru and the Dominican Republic.

Convict Flees Jail and Wife
SAN QUENTIN, Calif., March 29 (UPI) — A prisoner having a conjugal visit with his wife in the family visiting quarters of San Quentin Prison escaped — leaving his wife behind.

A prison spokesman said convicted robber Michael Grant, 29, was nowhere to be found at the morning check yesterday. His wife said she last saw him at 1 a.m. just before she went to sleep.

COMING IN MAY

Focus on France

a special report by the International Herald Tribune

For advertising information contact:

Barton Reichert
International Herald Tribune
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
France
Tel: 747.12.65, Telex 612 832
or your local IHT representative.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA \$6,000,000

A unique investment opportunity in Woodland Hills, California, 207.4 acres of beautiful, gently rolling, undeveloped land located 7 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and less than 4 miles from "Warner Ranch," the "Century City" of the San Fernando Valley. This land has the potential to be developed into a new "Bel Air" where homes will sell in the half million dollar range.

UNITED STATES BUILDING CORP.
P.O. Box 49704,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90049, U.S.A.
(213-476-6333)

LEHNDORFF North American Real Estate

inflation shelter, security, high return, low taxation
Lehndorff is the leading European Real Estate Management Organisation with head offices in Dallas and Toronto (18 branches throughout US and Canada). Our services are based on 14 years of experience.
● Analysis, selection and management of properties including tax and legal structuring.
● Capitalize on our know-how in dynamic Real Estate Management.
● Diversify your assets into North America's free economy.
For detailed information:
Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung AG
Rämistr. 5, CH-8001 Zürich, Tel. (011) 47 26 16
Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung GmbH
Heilwigstr. 31a, D-2000 Hamburg, Tel. (040) 460 20 75

CANADA "QUEEN ELIZABETH TOWERS"

200 Luxury Condominiums in the centre of Ottawa, capital of Canada.
GUARANTEED NET CASH INCOME 6% ON YOUR INVESTMENT FOR 5 YEARS
Prices from \$40,000 - \$120,000
50% Cash
Protect your money Buy real estate.
Builder and guarantor: TRIDEL CONSTRUCTION LTD., one of the largest North American housing contractors.
Exclusive Agents:
WINZEN
Please write to: Winzen Real Estate Ltd., 25 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5H 2C9, Canada. Phone: 416-583-0071. Telex: 065 24301.
In Europe: OPTIMA Anlage- und Beteiligungs G.m.b.H. & Co. Odeonsplatz 12 - 8000 München 22 - West Germany. Tel.: (089) 22 59 25.

SPAIN

A LUXURY VILLA in Marbella, 15 km from the beach, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Price: \$1,500,000.
A VILLA, "Los Comendadores", in La Janda, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Price: \$1,500,000.
APARTMENTS "Gloria", Marbella de Leste, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Price: \$1,500,000.
APARTMENTS "Gloria", Marbella de Leste, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Price: \$1,500,000.
APARTMENTS "Gloria", Marbella de Leste, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Price: \$1,500,000.

USA

PRIME INVESTMENTS SHOPPING CENTERS
● Cash-on-cash return from 7.5% onwards plus amortization and average terms.
● Cash-investments: \$500,000 and above.
● Inquiries only from direct or institutional investors, banks and pension funds.
For the above and other U.S. income properties.
CONTACT: ALTAIDE S.A., Via S. Sebastiano 7, CH-69 Lugano, Tel.: 091/729 0171. Telex: 73473.
AGENTS: HARRISON FREEMAN ASSOCIATES OF O.A.S. the largest Shopping Center specialist in the Southwest.

Don't miss the Tribune's

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country or write directly to:
Max FERRERO, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

WESTERN U.S. FARMS

Currently offering 3 Major Farm properties near Billings, Montana. Long growing season - exceptionally high return - Projections indicate potential of up to 14% RETURN. Our firm manages full management. Our services are based on 14 years of experience.
● Analysis, selection and management of properties including tax and legal structuring.
● Capitalize on our know-how in dynamic Real Estate Management.
● Diversify your assets into North America's free economy.
For detailed information:
Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung AG
Rämistr. 5, CH-8001 Zürich, Tel. (011) 47 26 16
Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung GmbH
Heilwigstr. 31a, D-2000 Hamburg, Tel. (040) 460 20 75

HALL AND HALL INCORPORATED

Billings, MT 59103 U.S.A. Phone (406) 252-2155.

LONDON SOMERS CRESSENT W.2.

Two modern RESIDENCE close Marble Arch and Hyde Park with Grosvenor Square nearby. Decor by fashionable interior designer. Principal bedrooms with luxuriously equipped en suite bath/dressing room. Sunken bath shower cubicle etc. 3 other bedrooms. Bathroom, Dining Room, most attractive Studio/Living Room with Air Conditioning. Bar and ROOF TERRACE. Fitted kitchen. Laundry Room. Closets etc. Central Heating. GARAGE. Excellent security arrangements. Lease 5 years approximately. Price £150,000 O.N.O.
Ref: FW7, Telford & Hayward, 115 Baker Street, W.1, London. Tel.: 01-935-7799

THIS IS THE TIME to buy in the fastest growing area in the U.S.A.

FLORIDA

INVESTORS from South America, Japan, Canada, Arab Countries are doing it because they believe that this is the best means of protecting themselves from worldwide runaway inflation. Make sure YOU do it too. We offer excellent quality parcels of land in rapidly growing areas. A wide variety of payment plans is available for both large and small investors.
Write to: Mrs. Doris Carter GALAXY INTERNATIONAL REALTY 285 N.W. 27 Ave., Suite 2A Miami, Florida 33125 U.S.A. Tel.: (305) 541-2000

PRIME-PROFIT MAKING LAND IN NO. CALIFORNIA ONLY \$800 PER ACRE

The Landes Ranch offers the investor a superb value. 2,028 acres in total, 2,500 deeded land, 1,040 leased. This contiguous acreage offers excellent lots for residential, commercial, and agricultural use. The ranch is well watered and has a top farming operation. Ranch can be operated for cattle and/or top quality alfalfa. Ranch has excellent recreational amenities. Building and irrigation systems included; working ranch equipment may be purchased separately. Existing management available if desired. Price: \$2,000,000.
THE GREATEST PROVEN HEDGE AGAINST INFLATION IS LAND!
For detailed description including photographs, write: LANDES RANCH c/o Mr. John Napier, Owner 1201 Coral Tree Place Los Angeles, CA 90064 USA (213) 870-7057.

J.S. Research Shows

Some Psychiatric Drugs May Damage Fetal Brains

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Some drugs taken by pregnant women as treatment for serious mental illness might cause permanent changes in the brains of their children, according to scientists who have conducted experiments on animals.

The broad class of drugs involved in the studies has been in use in the United States since the mid-1950s, and there may be millions of Americans alive today who were exposed to them before birth.

In most cases, the drugs are taken by those under treatment for serious mental illness. But at least one of them, Compazine, is also taken by normal women who suffer from serious and persistent nausea during pregnancy.

Unlike most unintentional drug effects, the changes caused by these substances might be beneficial in many cases, said the senior member of the research team, Dr. Arnold Friedhoff of the department of psychiatry at New York University School of Medicine.

"This is the first fetal drug effect that I know of in which there is the possibility of some benefit instead of harm," he said. The hypothetical benefit, which the scientist believes should be studied, is that some drugs given in pregnancy to a psychotic mother might reduce the risk of her child becoming mentally ill.

Important Drugs

The research involves drugs of a type that includes most of the important ones used in treating psychosis, among them, chlorpromazine and haloperidol.

Dr. Friedhoff and his colleagues consider the experimental results both intriguing and potentially important because of the light they may shed on brain development and function and on the actions of drugs.

All suspected risks and benefits are hypothetical now, he emphasized, because so little is known about the effects of the major anti-psychotic drugs in pregnancy.

A report of the new research appears in the March 16 issue of Science, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The report is by Dr. Helen Rosengarten, with Dr. Friedhoff as co-author.

Studying the effects of major anti-psychotic drugs on the brains of rats, the scientists observed in earlier research changes that gradually reverted to normal when the drug use was discontinued.

Commonly Used Drug

They had been giving adult rats the commonly used anti-psychotic drug, haloperidol, which blocks the use by the brain cells of dopamine, one of the more important chemical transmitters of signals from nerve cell to nerve cell.

Dopamine is known to have a major influence on the proper control of physical movements. The nerve signal transmitter is also thought to be a factor in higher mental activity. Things that influence the chemical's use in the brain are therefore of great potential importance.

Many scientists suspect that some excess in the brain's production or use of dopamine is a key factor in schizophrenia, the most widespread and devastating form of major mental illness. The specific nature of this suggested chemical abnormality is unknown. Such anti-psychotic drugs as chlorpromazine and haloperidol seem to work by decreasing that activity, Dr. Friedhoff said.

However, the shaking palsy called Parkinson's Disease appears to reflect too little dopamine action. Drug treatment that ameliorates the Parkinson patient's uncontrollable shaking appears to do so by increasing dopamine signaling in the brain.

The experiments in adult rats showed that the dopamine-blocking drug treatment caused a rebound phenomenon in the animals' brain cells. Faced with a shortage of dopamine, the cells that needed the chemical responded by generating

extra receptors on their surfaces to grab whatever dopamine was available.

Receptors, as the name implies, are structures on cell surfaces that recognize and make contact with a particular chemical among the myriad to which the cell is exposed. The effect is much like a key fitting into a lock to turn on an important process in the cell. The receptor is the lock. The chemical — dopamine in this case — is the key.

An obvious and unanswered question was what would happen to dopamine receptors in the presumably more plastic brain of a fetus exposed to the same kind of drug. To find the answer the scientists gave haloperidol to pregnant rats, then studied the rat pups.

"To our surprise," Dr. Friedhoff recalls, "rather than getting an increase we got a very severe decrease in the number of receptors." Even more interesting, a relative deficiency in dopamine receptors persisted into the animals' adulthood. Furthermore, studies of the animals' behavior showed they were affected by the difference.

"If the child is born to a schizophrenic mother the possibility is at least worth considering that the drug effect might reduce the risk of schizophrenia," said Dr. Friedhoff.

But the use of such a drug by normal women to cope with persistent nausea during pregnancy might carry a possible risk of Parkinson's Disease for the baby. Considering that Parkinson Disease usually does not develop before middle age, such effects would probably not have occurred by now, Dr. Friedhoff said.

U.S. Voting Probes Delay Houston, Dallas Elections

HOUSTON, March 29 (NYT) — As an unusual sequence of efforts to enforce the Voting Rights Act, municipal elections in Houston and Dallas have been suspended.

Houston had planned to hold a tax-limitation referendum on April 7, and Dallas had planned to elect a mayor and city council on the same day. Both elections have been called off by court order while the U.S. courts and the Justice Department try to decide whether the two cities are violating the Voting Rights Act.

Both cities could be required to revamp their systems for electing



WRATH OF THE SEA — Workers clean up the ruins of a granite sea wall at Saint Malo in northwestern France after a violent storm yesterday churned a raging sea against it. Several houses were demolished and the streets flooded at high tide, but no injuries were reported.

Obituaries

Yahya Petra, Malaysia's Elected King

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, March 29 (AP) — The elected king of Malaysia, Sultan Yahya Tuanku Petra, 62, died of a heart attack today at the national palace, Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn announced.

The deputy king, Sultan Ahmad Shah, 48, automatically becomes the acting king.

The king had been reported in good health, only slightly troubled

by arthritis. The prime minister said that seven days of mourning have been declared. The king's body will be flown to the capital of his home state, Kota Bharu, where burial services will be held Saturday.

The king in Malaysia is a constitutional head of government. He does not have any political power. He is chosen for a term of five years from among the rulers of the nine states in the Malaysia Peninsula. Yahya Petra was the sixth king of Malaysia under the system that was put into effect after independence from Britain in 1957. He was elected and installed Sept. 21, 1975.

John F. Fitzgerald

BOSTON, March 29 (UPI) — John F. Fitzgerald, 82, the uncle and godfather of President Ken-

South African Speaker Tarred And Feathered

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 29 (Reuters) — A Pretoria University professor was tarred and feathered last night as he attempted to deliver a lecture at a theological conference.

Floors van Jaarsveld was scheduled to talk on the significance of the Day of the Covenant — the annual commemoration by Afrikaners of the defeat of the Zulus at the Battle of Blood River. He had planned to say that observation of the day should not be forced on all races.

As he began to speak, about 35 men, thought to be members of the conservative Afrikaans Resistance Movement, marched onto the dais. Mr. van Jaarsveld said at first he thought that they were press photographers and smiled at them. The men then surrounded him and ripped off his jacket. Tar was flung over his face, chest and feet. "A shower of feathers followed," he said.

His attackers then left. He attempted to continue his lecture but finally gave up. Police have charged the men with assault.

Greece Bans Genocide Film

ATHENS, March 29 (AP) — A Greek film similar in intention to the "Holocaust" series on Nazi extermination of the Jews, but depicting Turkish genocide of Greeks and Armenians, has been banned by the Greek government to avoid further disturbing relations with Turkey.

A spokesman for Foreign Minister Georgios Kallikratis confirmed yesterday accusations by the film's producer, Nikos Koundouros, that the government prevented its distribution to avoid arousing public feeling against Turkey and hindering a peaceful settlement of differences.

The spokesman said that Foreign Ministry officials saw the film in a closed session and decided that it did not correspond to today's situation or feelings. He added that the objections to the film are in line with the Greek policy of avoiding provocations.

Western Economic Talks

PARIS, March 29 (UPI) — The world's major non-Communist industrial powers — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan — will hold an economic summit meeting June 28 and 29 in Tokyo, it was announced here today.

Russians Call Him a Mental Case

Embassy Visitor Said to Die After Blast

From Wire Dispatches
MOSCOW, March 29 — A Soviet citizen who apparently blew himself up in the U.S. Embassy as Soviet security forces attacked him last night, had been held for six months in a Moscow psychiatric hospital last year after threatening a murder, Soviet sources said today.

The sources identified the man as Yuri Vlasenko, a Ukrainian born in 1950. U.S. sources said that he was badly burned when he left in an ambulance last night. Today, a Soviet medical source said that he had died.

It was believed that Mr. Vlasenko was related to a Soviet employee of the embassy, and entered it in the company of consular official Robert Pringle. Observers said that the embassy was now expected to review its policy of meeting Soviet citizens outside the embassy grounds.

U.S. sources described Mr. Vlasenko as "obviously unbalanced." He was "very calm — kind of strange," a witness recalled. Mr. Vlasenko reportedly had said that he was a Soviet merchant seaman, that he hated Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and he wanted to "set an example for the dissidents."

When told that he would need Soviet exit permission before he could go to the United States, he threatened to explode a bomb strapped to his waist, and insisted on staying at the embassy until emigration was arranged.

He had arrived at 2:30 p.m. The decision to call in Soviet help was made about half an hour later, sources said. Ambassador Malcolm Toon justified the decision on the grounds that Mr. Vlasenko

appeared to be mentally ill, was endangering U.S. lives and property, and was a Soviet citizen.

A Soviet negotiator arrived at 4:30 p.m. and tried to talk the man into leaving. Soviet security forces later fired tear gas, and then at least one gunshot through a window shortly before 11 p.m. At this point, in Mr. Toon's words, Mr. Vlasenko "blew himself up."

The bomb caused no known structural damage in the consular section, which was littered today with shattered glass. U.S. Marines stood guard amid a strong smell of tear gas. Employees were moved to other offices for several days.

Pentagon Plans To Shut Ft. Dix

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT) — The Defense Department said yesterday that it would "deactivate" Fort Dix in New Jersey, eliminate 3,200 civilian and military jobs there and transfer more than 6,000 recruits to bases in other parts of the country.

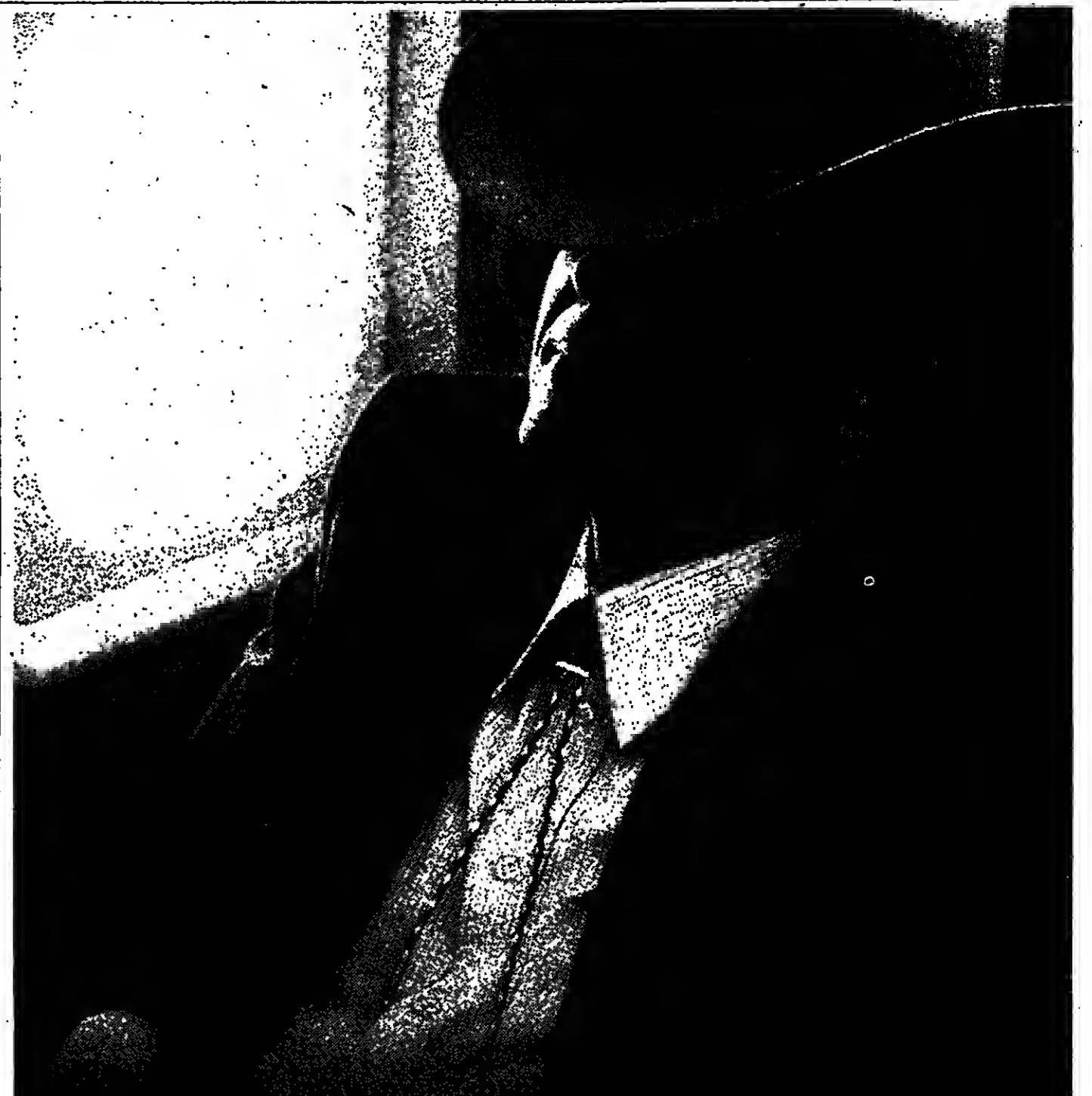
The disclosure of the Pentagon's plans came on the eve of a long-awaited announcement by the Defense Department to undertake a range of nationwide "realignments" designed to save \$250 million.

At present, Fort Dix is primarily a facility for basic training. As such, its personnel numbers more than 12,000, half of them recruits in training. The Pentagon move would strip the base of its recruits, along with about 2,400 military and 800 civilian personnel. Remaining would be 3,000 personnel to handle reserve activities and keep the base in "caretaker status."

Oil Sludge Nearing Coast of Sweden

HELSINKI, March 29 (AP) — Easterly winds were pushing oil-saturated sludge toward the Swedish coast in the northern Baltic, the Finnish Maritime Board reported today.

The oil slick, presumably originating from a Soviet tanker that ran aground off Lithuania last month, was threatening the Aaland Archipelago and hundreds of thousands of migrating water fowl just starting to fly back to nesting areas.



Take a ride on success. It's a continuing story.

The only meaningful compliment that matters to us is continued passenger support and patronage. In the last 5 years we have averaged an annual passenger growth of 30% as compared to 7% achieved by the airline industry.

A four-fold increase in passengers in 5 years on our network of 60 cities in 4 continents.

PIA is grateful for your patronage.

PIA
Pakistan International
Great people to fly with.



Volvo's little green giant could be yours at a unique price!

This spring-fresh version of the amazingly roomy Volvo 343 is specially designed for the season! In metallic green with matching two tone stripes it really stands out. So does the wealth of extra equipment which comes as standard. And its genuine Volvo qualities: the safety and reliability, the value for money and the true driving pleasure!

If you are travelling or living abroad for a longer period you may qualify for a special offer. This means that Volvo's little green giant can be yours at a unique and very favourable price! For further information, just send us the coupon or contact your nearest Volvo dealer!

To Volvo Car Corporation, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, S-405 08, Göteborg, Sweden. Please send me more information on ☐ Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales ☐ Volvo 343.

Name 1113
Address
Zip Code City
Country Telephone

VOLVO
Tourist & Diplomat Sales

Mr. Callaghan's Fall

Prime Minister James Callaghan has lost his gamble. Last summer he decided not to hold autumn elections, in hope that his Labor Party's fortunes might improve over the winter. But it has been a wretched winter for the British, endless months of strikes and rising dissension. Then Mr. Callaghan decided against a spring election in the hope that something might turn up over the summer. But he presided over a minority government, sustained in power only through a succession of fragile deals with the political fragments that have begun to be an important part of British parliamentary life. Now the last of the deals has collapsed. The Callaghan government has been brought down — by a margin of one vote — and the country goes into an election that the opposition Conservative Party will very probably win.

In that case Margaret Thatcher will become prime minister. The prospect for any great movement of national reconciliation does not seem, on the whole, very bright. Mrs. Thatcher's supporters defend her by saying that in office she would not prove so rigid and doctrinaire as she might appear at present. That's a thin sort of reassurance.

The crucial test of Mrs. Thatcher's skill will be her relations with the labor unions. The large achievement of Mr. Callaghan's tenure was the successful series of voluntary wage agreements into which he drew the unions. From an inflation rate of nearly 30 percent four years ago, those agreements had

brought the country down to a rate of 7 percent last autumn by the time they began to become unraveled.

Over the past couple of years, the Callaghan government's preoccupation with inflation and its eroding strength have led it to shunt aside other pressing issues. The unhappy example is Northern Ireland, where terrorist campaigns continue. No one has yet found the common ground between the Catholic and the Protestant communities there; all the political initiatives of the past decade have collapsed. Losing faith in constitutional reform, the Callaghan government relied increasingly, by default on the police and the troops to deal with the terrorists. But the terrorism continues and, inevitably, the evidence of police brutality is increasing. It would be pleasant to think that Mrs. Thatcher might bring another approach to the ancient divisions of Northern Ireland. But if she has anything in mind, she's keeping it to herself.

Britain, divided and perplexed by its own accumulated troubles, seems to have turned inward. The art of government there has come upon a slack period, as it does occasionally in all countries. As in other areas, when rewards decline, the breadth of inspiration and the quality of performance can be expected to suffer. This kind of decline is not likely to be permanent. But neither is it likely to be reversed in the months immediately ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An 'Eventual Alliance'?

To Israeli Prime Minister Begin, the U.S.-Israeli "memorandum of agreement," listing U.S. undertakings accepted in connection with the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, is a "beautiful document." So far unpublished, it evidently is a kind of U.S. safety net under the treaty, committing the United States essentially to consider certain steps, including military ones, if the treaty is violated. If the memorandum was indeed required — as we are inclined to believe it was — to bring Israel to the signing, then any comments about it must necessarily be subdued. The memorandum, we note, did not keep Egypt from signing the peace treaty, as unhappy as Cairo now turns out to be.

But the memorandum does give concern. As Egypt officially reads it, its unstated premise is that Egypt is not entirely trustworthy. The Egyptians complain that the memorandum "could be construed as an eventual alliance between the United States and Egypt." At the least, it raises the question of whether the United States has committed itself to examine the question of violations (Egyptian violations) partly through Israeli eyes. Egypt asks whether, in light of the memorandum, the United States "could be accused of collaboration with Israel to create such circumstances that would lead to U.S. military presence in the area," and whether the document might "pave the way for other alliances to be formed in the area to counter the one whose seeds could be found in the proposed memorandum."

This administration, like its predecessor,

has always known that one result of trying to bring peace to the Mideast would be the enlarging of the U.S. role in the area in order to steady and broaden that peace. We think the United States has no other responsible choice. Yet U.S. officials have been reluctant to talk much out loud about this prospect, and the upshot is that not many Americans are fully ready to cope with the new role. Everyone realizes it will cost more money; that is the easy part. The tough part lies in political assurances of the sort that the president seems in this memorandum to have given.

We do not say there is no good reason, or no good explanation, for the new memorandum. On the contrary, we think it offers assurances essential to Israel's embrace of the peace treaty. But the assurances will have diminished value, and the president will have bought himself a pack of trouble, if he does not promptly spell out what he has in mind. Most Americans, we believe, are eager to do what is necessary to make the new peace treaty work and to bring other Mideast parties into it. The hint in the new memorandum, however, is that Mr. Carter may have compromised future U.S. freedom of action — without informing the U.S. people. In fact, there is a sense in which it may have been virtually impossible to give the Israelis, and for that matter the Egyptians, the various commitments they needed to sign a treaty without compromising U.S. flexibility in some measure. But that needs to be talked out too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Gets the Oil Money?

OPEC's decision to raise oil prices by only 9 percent has been widely interpreted as a victory for a U.S. friend, Saudi Arabia. With such friends, who needs enemies?

To be sure, the new minimum price of \$14.55 a barrel is far less than the \$18 sought by some exporters. But under the formula agreed upon at Geneva, each member of the cartel is free to add a surcharge of whatever the market will bear. Thus, unless the United States takes immediate measures to increase domestic oil production and reduce consumption, U.S. oil policy will continue to be made in Tehran and Riyadh.

With current world consumption of petroleum very close to the current capacity to pump it, the slightest production restraint by just a few exporters is all that is needed to make a big price surcharge stick. The price hawks within OPEC — Iran, Iraq, Libya and Algeria — all say they will withhold the necessary amounts of oil to hold up the price.

Saudi Arabia, possessing the greatest production flexibility, could frustrate their plan by increasing its exports. But the Saudis appear reluctant to take an active role in keeping oil prices down. Hence, if the importing nations are to recapture any price leverage over the oil cartel, they must reduce imports by 5 to 10 percent, a critical 2 to 4 million barrels per day that spell the difference between tight and ample world oil supplies.

Of all the ways the United States could do its part in paring imports, the decontrol of domestic oil prices by presidential order would be the simplest. Allowing the average price of U.S. crude to increase from \$9 a barrel to the world price would encourage conservation and stimulate production. It would also, of course, transfer vast sums — perhaps \$14 billion a year — from consumers to oil companies. But Congress could, and should, repair this inequity by taxing away part of the added profit and returning the money to the public as an income-tax rebate.

The battle for cheap energy was lost years ago. The only thing we are free to decide now is whether we give the money to OPEC or to domestic oil companies. If we let OPEC reap the profits, we depress the dollar and reduce the funds that, among other things, arm the radical Moslem states. But if we pay more to domestic producers, at least we get half of it back in income taxes plus royalties for the lease of government oil land. And we would recover even more if Congress puts a tax on windfall oil profits.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the oil minister of Kuwait, believes that "the whole world should feel grateful" for OPEC's restraint. Unless we act decisively now, we shall have recurring opportunities for such gratitude in the coming years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 30, 1904

PARIS — The proposed canal at Panama has attracted much comment in the American press. The Cincinnati Enquirer, opposed to the canal, stated: "The shortest time that has been guessed at for finishing the Panama Canal is five years. Let nobody be deceived. It will require nearly that long to get the commission organized and the stationary purchased." The Pittsburgh Gazette, more favorable, stated: "That the ratification of our treaty with Panama would put an end to any attempts by Colombia to overthrow Panama by force has been shown by the dispersal of the Colombian army."

Fifty Years Ago

March 30, 1929

CALCUTTA — Rumors are current along the Indo-Afghan border that the Soviet Union is planning to invade Afghanistan. Soviet troops are reported to be concentrated along the northern frontier of Afghanistan, and Afghan subjects have been forbidden to enter the Soviet Union by the Soviet authorities. Caravan leaders arriving at Peshawar report that all persons caught attempting to cross the border are being arrested and imprisoned. This last is believed to be intended to keep the Soviet plans secret until the spring thaws open up mountain invasion passes.



Moscow Draws Ire of West Scientists

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Prof. Logounov, the rector of Moscow University, made himself perfectly clear: "Mrs. Brailovska never worked on any project remotely connected to state secrets."

He made this declaration to a visiting U.S. scientist. It was a declaration that filled Mrs. Brailovska and her husband, Victor, with joy; they had been trying to obtain permission to leave the Soviet Union for seven years and for seven years they had been told that they could not leave because they held state secrets.

Mr. and Mrs. Brailovska, two Jewish scientific researchers, immediately went to see Deputy Interior Minister Boris Choumline to inform him of Prof. Logounov's declaration.

In Writing

"I am fully aware of what the professor has said," Mr. Choumline told the couple, "but I must have it in writing."

The next day, Mrs. Brailovska got in touch with the professor, who told her the minister's request, replied: "If the minister wants my declaration in writing, he must ask for it officially." "Impossible," Mr. Choumline answered when apprised of the rector's desire. "If Prof. Logounov really would like to send us his written declaration, he has all the means to do so available to him without requiring an official demand."

The Brailovskis case has become a cause celebre. And the Logounov-Choumline routine turns out to be more drama than comedy and a drama that had been presented in various forms to a long series of captive audiences. The Brailovskis are now, naturally, out of work, and the victims of incessant harassment, as are other Soviet foes of the regime or Jews who would like to emigrate. Further, the Brailovskis are also "guilty" of having organized seminars where the unapproachable of Soviet science, condemned to mental atrophy by the regime, may maintain contact with their specialties.

Their apartment, where the seminars take place, is under the constant surveillance of the police and regularly is subjected to thorough searches. The last of these was particularly thorough: It lasted three days.

There are thousands, many less well-known than the Brailovskis, who in the Soviet Union await the end of repression and the authorization to flee. And yet, despite the harassment, their lot is comparably better than that of other scientists who oppose the regime and to whom the KGB is particularly attentive.

Two major trials took place last summer: That of Yuri Orlov, 55, a member of the Armenian Academy of Science, chairman of the Helsinki monitoring group in Moscow, who was sentenced to 12 years in a labor camp; and that of mathematician Anatoli Shcharansky, 31, who belonged to the Helsinki group and the Movement for the Emigration of Jews. He received a 13-year labor-camp term.

The two trials were condemned in the West and drew special fire from scientific circles.

"We would like our Soviet colleagues to understand that they have overstepped the limits of what can be tolerated," declared Prof. Laurent Schwartz of the Polytechnic Institute of Paris and a member of the Institute of France. "A boycott is our ultimate weapon."

400 Frenchmen Act

Nearly 400 French physicists signed a document pledging "to suspend our personal scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union."

the elementary problems of the rights of man," they replied.

At the same time, in the United States more than 2,400 researchers have announced that they will curtail or sever their cooperation with Soviet scientists until Orlov and Shcharansky are freed.

The U.S. scientists made public two declarations. One was signed by 1,750 among them and pledged "to cancel all personal participation in cooperation with the Soviet Union until the two prisoners are released." The other declaration, signed by 600 researchers, declared its opposition to any increase of cooperation with the Soviet Union and stated that the signers would boycott all international conferences or congresses within the Soviet Union. At the same time, they promised to do everything in their power to prevent the transfer of sophisticated U.S. scientific knowledge and techniques to the Soviet Union.

Backs Boycott

"The Moscow trials have convinced us that Prof. Schwartz is right," said a Western scientist who up to now had been cool to the idea of reducing scientific contacts with the East. "A boycott is our ultimate efficient weapon."

A Belgian scientist said that it had become impossible for Westerners "to support the idea of boycotting a sporting event in Chile or Argentina on the pretext that the stadiums had been used as concentration camps or were located near a prison where torture is commonplace and at the same time refuse to support a boycott of a scientific congress in Moscow which excludes a number of scientists or researchers because they are Jews or dissidents. Furthermore, if needed, the Soviet Academy of Sciences is located near the headquarters of the KGB, where Orlov and Shcharansky were held before being sent to the Gulag. And it seems to me that scientists should assume as much of a share of the moral responsibility for what is going on in the world as athletes do. . . if not more."

For this reason, Prof. Paul Crane, of Rockefeller University, in New York City, and Prof. Silvio Weidmann, of the University of Bern, turned down invitations to the international symposium on comparative electrocardiography, organized by the Soviet Academy

of Sciences. Prof. Weidmann explained his refusal with a letter to the academy, which said in part: "You will certainly appreciate that I cannot participate in a congress held in your country while one of my most eminent Soviet colleagues — and further, a personal friend — is detained in a labor camp."

A Link

Prof. Weidmann's colleague is Sergei Kovalyov, a member of the Soviet Human Rights Committee since 1969, and a co-founder of the Soviet chapter of Amnesty International. He was arrested in December, 1974, and sentenced for "agitation and anti-Soviet propaganda" to seven years in the Gulag and three years of internal exile.

After the sentencing, 55 heart specialists from nine Western European countries addressed a petition to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, asking him "to devote all his attention to the case of Mr. Kovalyov, as his continued internment can only further threaten the existing scientific contacts between the West and the Soviet Union."

Pressure Group

A link between human rights and cooperation would exclude the vast majority of nations on earth, where rights are unknown, from the scientific community. Yet the Soviet Union is a special case in itself. A fully developed country for which scientific exchange is a necessity, the Soviet Union could be severely affected by a scientific boycott. Furthermore, and unlike the situation in less-developed countries, the influence of the Soviet scientific community cannot be ignored.

Scientists, researchers, and intellectuals form an authentic pressure group. During the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, the venerable academicians showed no hesitation in rejecting the candidacy of Sergei Trapeznikov on the ground of "scientific insufficiency" of his historical research. This was done despite the fact that Mr. Trapeznikov is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and chief of the committee's powerful Scientific Section.

This case of scientists, which would be the first to suffer from an international boycott, could exert a moderating influence on the Kremlin.

These scientists may have an opportunity next week to show their true mettle when the French Academy of Sciences receives its newly elected foreign associate members.

Among these will be Victor Ambartsumian, an astrophysicist, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and president of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, as well as a former president of the International Union of Astronomy. He is the very same Prof. Ambartsumian who in the past assailed Soviet dissidents in general and Prof. Orlov, a member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, in particular. He also had unpleasant things to say about foreign scientists, particularly those in France, who tried to help their colleagues who are persecuted in the Soviet Union.

A committee of physicists, organized in France after the Orlov and Shcharansky trials has protested to the French Academy on the arrival of Prof. Ambartsumian. They said in a letter:

"Mr. Ambartsumian has used his position to further harass his Soviet colleagues — those whom we have been defending — and to proffer lies and insults concerning French scientists. . . If you were to remain silent in these circumstances, your failure to act would be a blow to the imprisoned Soviet scientists, to their families and to all our colleagues who support them. A number of us have not forgotten that the academy refused to react when three of your colleagues were arrested by the Gestapo in October, 1940."

Solidarity Test

Scientists from various nations, alerted by this letter, have made it known that they would consider the type of welcome given to Prof. Ambartsumian as a test of the solidarity of Western scientists with their persecuted Soviet colleagues. It is now up to the Soviet academy to have the dignity to avert a boycott.

Speaking of the French physicists' initiative and that of the 2,400 U.S. scientists, a Western intellectual declared: "Never before has the scientific world reacted in so unified a way. There is no precedent, neither under Hitler nor under Stalin."

But never before has the role of the scientist been so important, so significant on the world scene.

would come later, when breeders could account for a larger part of nuclear electricity production, and manual requirements of uranium would then be decreased by a factor of 10. As regards the possibility of commercial introduction of breeders, one can only judge by facts: the BN 600 in the Soviet Union is scheduled to go on line this year or at the beginning of 1980, and Super Phenix in France is due to be operational in 1983.

Finally, it is regrettable that one hears so little about vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons and the real danger to mankind from the ever-increasing nuclear arsenals. It would be more constructive at this stage to concentrate on nuclear disarmament rather than on overestimated hypothetical dangers of commercial nuclear power plants.

M. DELCOIGNE,
Director,
Public Information,
IAEA.

Vienna.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Cs. Chairman
Katharine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert R. Eckert

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

Harry Sachs, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A. capital of 1,000,000 R.C.F. Paris No. 210 177
178 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92024 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Tel. 749-13-65 Telex 612118 Herald Paris Cable, Herald Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter D. Thayer
In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$235 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commencement Publication No. 12,711

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1979

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month Stock										Sis.		Close		Chg		12 Month Stock										Sis.		Close		Chg	
High	Low	Div.	In % Ykd.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In % Ykd.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div.	In % Ykd.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close		
2394	2394	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2314	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2426	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2324	2324	2324	
2395	2395	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2315	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2427	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2325	2325	2325	
2396	2396	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2316	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2428	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2326	2326	2326	
2397	2397	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2317	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2429	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2327	2327	2327	
2398	2398	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2318	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2430	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2328	2328	2328	
2399	2399	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2319	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2431	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2329	2329	2329	
2400	2400	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2401	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2432	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2330	2330	2330	
2401	2401	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2402	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2433	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2331	2331	2331	
2402	2402	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2403	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2434	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2332	2332	2332	
2403	2403	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2404	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2435	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2333	2333	2333	
2404	2404	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2405	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2436	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2334	2334	2334	
2405	2405	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2406	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2437	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2335	2335	2335	
2406	2406	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2407	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2438	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2336	2336	2336	
2407	2407	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2408	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2439	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2337	2337	2337	
2408	2408	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2409	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2440	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2338	2338	2338	
2409	2409	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2410	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2441	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2339	2339	2339	
2410	2410	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2411	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2442	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2340	2340	2340	
2411	2411	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2412	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2443	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2341	2341	2341	
2412	2412	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2413	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2444	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2342	2342	2342	
2413	2413	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2414	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2445	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2343	2343	2343	
2414	2414	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2415	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2446	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2344	2344	2344	
2415	2415	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2416	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2447	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2345	2345	2345	
2416	2416	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2417	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2448	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2346	2346	2346	
2417	2417	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2418	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2449	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2347	2347	2347	
2418	2418	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2419	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2450	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2348	2348	2348	
2419	2419	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2420	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2451	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2349	2349	2349	
2420	2420	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2421	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2452	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2350	2350	2350	
2421	2421	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2422	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2453	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2351	2351	2351	
2422	2422	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2423	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2454	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2352	2352	2352	
2423	2423	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2424	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2455	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2353	2353	2353	
2424	2424	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2425	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2456	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2354	2354	2354	
2425	2425	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2426	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2457	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2355	2355	2355	
2426	2426	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2427	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2458	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2356	2356	2356	
2427	2427	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2428	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2459	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2357	2357	2357	
2428	2428	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2429	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2460	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2358	2358	2358	
2429	2429	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2430	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2461	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2359	2359	2359	
2430	2430	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2431	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2462	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2360	2360	2360	
2431	2431	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2432	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2463	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2361	2361	2361	
2432	2432	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2433	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2464	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2362	2362	2362	
2433	2433	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2434	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2465	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2363	2363	2363	
2434	2434	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2435	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2466	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2364	2364	2364	
2435	2435	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2436	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2467	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2365	2365	2365	
2436	2436	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2437	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2468	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2366	2366	2366	
2437	2437	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2438	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2469	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2367	2367	2367	
2438	2438	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2439	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2470	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2368	2368	2368	
2439	2439	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2440	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2471	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2369	2369	2369	
2440	2440	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2441	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2472	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2370	2370	2370	
2441	2441	ACF	2.10	6.4	7	12	3016	3206	3206	2442	156	Ambron	1	5.2	6	3	1914	1914	1914	1914	2473	406	BenCo	1.80	7.7	6	7	2371	2371	2371</	

[illegible]

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 28 1970

1.300.000 Common Shares

Ranger Oil (Canada) Limited

Of the above shares, 900,000 are initially being offered in the United States and elsewhere outside Canada at a price of \$14.50 (U.S.) per share and 400,000 are initially being offered in Canada at a price of \$17.00 (Canadian) per share.

initially being offered in Canada at a price of \$17.00 (Canadian) per share.

1

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

McLeod Young Weir Cazenove Incorporated

Quart Shields The First Boston Corporation Blyth Eastman D

kin & Jenrette

Company Inc. **Incorporated** **Loeb Rhoades, Hornbl**

White Weld Capital Markets Group
Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson
Incorporated

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Warburg Parib
Incorporated Incorporated

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.
Huntley & Palmiste Inc. Shearson Hayden

Sons Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & W

Co., Inc. Thomson McKinnon Sec

Corporation **Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.** **Atlanta**

Corporation A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. EuroPartners Securities C

Kleinwort, Benson **Ladenburg, Thalmann**
Incorporated **Nomura Securities International, Inc.**

Securities Corporation

Daiwa Securities America Inc.

—Deutsche Komm
Pierson, Heldring & Pi

Barclays (Suisse) S.A. Vereins- und Westbank Yamaichi International (Ame

Sanyo Securities And

100

1997

WY in USA

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse

MAR. 29, 1979

In French
[France]

COMPANY	INDEX	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Mar. 29 **	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED. **	P/E	Y Yield (%)	EARN. PER SH.— 75, '74, '77	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
ARLITAINE.....	Petrol	593 - 300	534	534 - 518	7	3.3	83.00 - 55.63 - 82.00	14,774	1978 net dividend of Fr. 18 to be proposed.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD.....	Bank	(38.50 - 15	26.18	27 - 26.10	—	5.7	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Net dividend proposal of Fr. 10.50 per Banque Rothschild share at gen. meeting.
BUTYQUES.....	Construct.	940 - 322.18	920	850 - 810	11	3.0	25.92 - 30.34 - 63.50c	600	1978 Group turnover = 5,100 MF (+30%). Net dividend proposal of 42 Fr.
CAEN GUYAVAL DANONE.....	Glass food	690 - 311.60	471	466 - 460	23	5.7	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	Estimated 78 group consol. turnover = 14,424 MF vs. 1977 MF in '77 (+12%).
CARTEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	235 - 125	243	244 - 236	16	4.8	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Satisfactory Cte Maritime sales 1978 = 1,029 MF (+125% vs. 1977).
CAEN ROUTIERE.....	Public works	144.50 - 80	139.50	131.80 - 129.28	9	6.1	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCRG and DTP 6-year part in new EDF nuclear plant construction.
CEMENT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	144.20 - 98.10	137.60	140 - 136	10	5.8	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,668	New CCF representative office just opened in Frankfurt, W. Germany.
CEMENT LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind.	103.20 - 48.60	56.50	58 - 54	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,784	78 parent company turnover less loss = 6,001 MF vs. 5,728 MF in '77 (+3%).
CEMENT FRANCE.....	Holding	370 - 142	319	325 - 315	5	3.7	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net dividend of 13 F bc 117 F payable vs. of December 28.
CEMENT S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	376	375 - 375	10	5.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,574	1978 net dividend maintained at 20.70 francs.
CEMENT ETAL.....	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	57	57 - 54.75	6	6.7	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1978 turnover of 420 Mil. Dollars (+27% vs. 1977).
CEMENT ATTRA.....	Electronic	3700 - 903	5590	5630 - 5600	17	0.6	66.41 - 99.79 - 337.70	259	1978 estimated net profit: 150 MF. 78 net dividend proposal of Fr. 90.
CEMENT HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	486	496 - 486	23	1.7	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1978 consolidated turnover = 1,918 MF vs. 1,530 MF in 1977.
CEMENT CHINCY-UG. KUHLMANN.....	Chemurin	110 - 63	77.90	77.40 - 76	14	6.4	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1978 net dividend proposal of Fr. 5. (same as 1977).
CEMENT PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	525 - 241.10	395	388 - 384	3	2.9	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	PSA 1978 estimated net profit = 226 MF vs. 193 MF in 1977 (+16.5%).
CEMENT FRNAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.28	100.78	103 - 101	—	6.0	— - — - —	5,450	1978 net dividend of Fr. 7 to be proposed.
CEMENT DOUTE.....	Mail order	630 - 451	459	457 - 455	10	3.9	45.57 - 47.85c - 48.00c	926	As of Nov. 30, group turnover = 2,901 MF (+20.7%).
CEMENT ONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	108.10	107.90 - 106	25	5.6	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	Rhône-Poulenc - U.S.S.R. accord in czechoslovakia domain.
CEMENT BECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 336.50	—	— - —	—	—	[not relevant]	25,300	New 80-admca share issue oversubscribed.
CEMENT ROSSIGNOL.....	Sla manuf.	1960 - 1339	1830	1790 - 1790	26	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	78-77 1st nine months consol. turnover (ex-tax) 553.02 MF (+14.3%).
CEMENT OMSON-BRANDT.....	Electrical Electronic	339 - 116.30	209	218 - 208	8	4.8	26.80 - 28.60 - 27.19	5,884	78 estimated consol. turnover = 22,824 MF vs. 19,422 in '77 (+15.9%).

Figures col. 3-9 refer to Cie. du Nord.

(*) Due to strike, above unofficial quotations represent inter-broker trading.

(b) Tax credit not included.

(c) Consolidated.

Figures tot. 3.9 refer to Ge. du Nord. (a) Due to strike, above unofficial quotations represent inter-broker trading. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

Nigeria Will Impose \$4 Surcharge on Oil

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT) — Nigeria, a major oil producer, has joined Algeria and Libya by imposing substantial surcharges on crude oil beyond the 9-percent increase announced by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on Tuesday.

OPEC Production
January output by member countries in millions of barrels a day

Saudi Arabia	10.1
Iran	5.1
Iraq	2.5
Venezuela	2.5
Nigeria	2.4
Libya	2.2
United Arab Emirates	1.9
Indonesia	1.6
Algeria	1.3
Qatar	0.5
Ecuador	0.2
Gabon	0.2
TOTAL	31.0

* Revised estimate. January output was 30.0 million barrels a day.
Source: Department of Energy

UBAF Set On Credit For China

PARIS, March 29 (IHT) — China's long-awaited foray into the international loan market got underway today with Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (UBAF) inviting banks to participate in a \$500 million loan for 3½ years.

However, executives at other institutions were convinced that UBAF must have confused the Chinese intent to do business with actual approval to proceed. Nonetheless, UBAF, a consortium of Arab and French banks based here, is satisfied that its letter signed by the chairman of the Bank of China authorizes the bank to proceed with the loan.

Participation in the loan is being restricted to other Arab institutions, initially those which accompanied UBAF on a visit to Peking some weeks ago — Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, Arab Bank, Arab African Bank, European-Arab Bank and Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait.

The credit is said to carry interest of a half-point over the London interbank offered rate for six-month Eurodollars. There are no fees or commissions and the loan is to be repaid in one step at final maturity.

Those who doubt UBAF actually has a final mandate to proceed with the loan note the protracted negotiations between banks in Japan and Peking which still have not resulted in a contract from China to proceed.

However, other bankers say they see some logic to China making its maiden voyage into the international market with a group of banks representing countries who are not at the same time seeking to export goods and services as is the case with the Japanese, West German and U.S. banks.

This gives China greater flexibility in the use of the proceeds and establishes the Chinese credit as currently standing at a very good level, they say.

These increases dwarf the surcharges of \$1.20 a barrel that were announced by several other nations immediately after the OPEC meeting in Geneva, at which the cartel's members authorized surcharges of any magnitude the market could absorb. The rises mean the price of practically all African oil exports will go up to the level of \$18.50 a barrel, about 27 percent over the official figure set by OPEC two days ago.

Together, Nigeria, Algeria and Libya produce nearly six million barrels a day, most of it extremely high-quality crude oil. They account for almost a fifth of OPEC's total output and are important suppliers to Europe and the United States.

Above \$18 a Barrel
They often compete for market shares by undercutting one another's prices, however, and buyers had been hoping to see some of that price-cutting yesterday after Algeria and Libya said on Tuesday that they would add a \$4 surcharge to the new OPEC price of \$14.54.

"But we're pretty certain that Libya has gone to \$18.50," said one insider, "and Nigeria has definitely gone to \$18.50." These prices are to take effect Sunday, when Algerian oil will start selling for \$18.55 a barrel.

The action of these three key oil producers also multiplies the chance that another round of unofficial increases, similar to, but worse than, those that began in mid-February may soon spread, touching off yet another big wave of energy price increases.

According to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an oil-trade newsletter, the Algerians had been charging a premium of \$1.47 for their oil and Nigeria had been charging \$1.48.

So far, the three big African producers are the only ones that have reportedly posted new surcharges of anything near \$4 a barrel. Several other producers have said they would add only \$1.20 a barrel to the official price, and a few have announced none. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have ruled out any surcharges.

Were the \$4 surcharge to become universal, it would mean that petroleum products would cost an additional 10 cents a gallon in countries that do not produce any of their own oil, to the United States, where roughly a third of all the crude oil consumed is under price controls, gasoline and other products would rise about 7 cents a gallon.

Mexico Raising Prices
MEXICO CITY, March 29 (Reuters) — Mexico will raise the price of its crude oil by more than OPEC's increase announced this week effective Sunday but is still discussing prices with customers. Petroleros Mexicanos director Jorge Diaz Serrano said today.

Mexico, which is expected to increase its production to 1.8 million barrels a day by the end of the year, traditionally prices its oil higher than world levels.

Bundesbank Ups Two Key Rates
FRANKFURT, March 29 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank's discount rate was raised to 4 percent from 3 percent and the Lombard rate increased to 5 percent from 4 percent by the West German Central Bank Council today in an effort to tighten credit and combat rising inflation.

The increases, effective Friday, were larger than expected in banking circles and exceeded the half-point rise that central bank officials indicated before the regular bi-weekly central bank council meeting.

The council also increased the volume at which banks can rediscount against bills under the discount facility by 5 billion Deutsche marks to 27 billion DM applicable April 1.

U.S.-Japan Talks Halted
WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP-DJ) — U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss abruptly terminated talks with Japan today on government procurement issues.

Mr. Strauss said that the Japanese government had made "wholly inadequate" offers in the United States about opening up the Japanese market to U.S. bidders on contracts placed by Japanese government agencies or government-controlled enterprises.

Because of this, Mr. Strauss said, Japan will be excluded from the benefits of the government procurement code that the United States is signing with other nations as part of the new international trade accord.

SLA Gets Credit In Policy Shift by U.S. Ex-Im Bank
WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Export-Import bank, easing policy restrictions on direct loans to foreign airlines for the purchase of U.S. jetliners, has tentatively approved about \$155.2 million in credit to Singapore International Airlines.

Direct credits, which will be subject to congressional review, will include about \$65 million to help SIA purchase five Boeing 747 jetliners. A second package of loans is expected to provide about \$90.2 million in direct credits for purchase of three McDonnell-Douglas DC-10 jetliners and four Boeing 727 medium-range aircraft.

Ex-Im bank officials yesterday confirmed that the long-range jetliners modified its previous policies about financing U.S. jet sales abroad with direct loans rather than guarantees. In the past, the bank has approved some direct credits for 747 jetliners, but only when they were in direct sales competition with the European A-300 Airbus.

The Eximbank has decided to broaden that rule to permit direct credits for the long-range jetliners when the borrowers can show that the U.S. aircraft will be in competition with the European Airbus or the British BAC-1-11 on international airline routes.

Meanwhile, Pakistan International Airlines announced that it will purchase two Boeing 747s and four A-300 European Airbus. It negotiated a \$160 million loan with consortium of French and German banks for the Airbus, and a \$142 million loan for the Boeing 747s through the U.S. Export-Import bank and other British and U.S. banks.

Japan-EEC Trade Talks Unproductive
TOKYO, March 29 — Three days of talks with Japanese officials have produced "nothing concrete" to alleviate European complaints about obstacles to imports of their goods, Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the Common Market Commission said yesterday.

Japan's response to renewed Common Market requests for action "was not satisfactory," he added. The Common Market's trade deficit with Japan reached \$6.4 billion last year.

Mr. Haferkamp said he warned Japan that "no trade as in gambling, it is not possible for any one partner to accumulate so many chips that play becomes eventually impossible." He emphasized in meetings with Japanese officials, "the great importance of close and permanent cooperation between

'Entrenches Unemployment and Inflation' World Trade System Said Inadequate

By Bhushan Bahree

LONDON, March 29 (AP-DJ) — The Cambridge Economic Policy Group, known for its usually controversial, and sometimes unacceptable, solutions to economic problems, says international economic rules need to be changed or broken if the world's nations want to resolve their major problems.

The group says today's system of world trade no longer induces adequate economic growth, and proposes the following solutions:

• A sharp reduction in the growth of Japanese exports, either voluntary or enforced.

• A reduction in imports by the United States and some other countries, like Britain. It favors import controls.

• Discrimination in favor of exports of manufactured goods from developing countries by importing countries which have strong trade balances or themselves control imports.

Together, these would provide "a growth-inducing system of trade for the 1980s," the group says.

In their latest annual review, the Cambridge economists say the existing framework of international economic relations "now serve to entrench unemployment and inflation in many countries, including the United States and Britain."

The group discounts two widely feared threats to world trade. It says higher oil prices, and retaliation by other countries against the United States and Britain in the event these two imposed import controls, would not be "particularly harmful to world trade."

What would be harmful is if the United States deflates its economy to eliminate its deficits while Japan's share of world exports continues to grow and European Economic Community countries deflate to avoid having the U.S. deficit passed on to them. "This combination of circumstances would rapidly deepen the world recession," the Cambridge economists believe.

Import Controls
The Cambridge group wants the United States, in particular, and some other countries to continue running deficits, but to control imports judiciously applying discrimination, but simultaneously expanding internal demand. This would compensate for the surpluses being run by Japan and some EEC countries.

On retaliation in the case import controls are applied, the group says that an assessment shows that in such an event, growth of world trade would be reduced by 0.5 percent annually if the action were directed against the United States, and the growth of U.S. manufac-

tured goods exports would be trimmed by 2 percent.

It adds: "The effect on the United States would be to require tighter restrictions on imports of manufactures, but these could still be allowed to increase, although only slowly, from their present level. The likely result in practice is that U.S. import controls would be emulated by certain other countries which have similar problems and that discriminatory retaliation would be confined to a handful of countries."

The Cambridge economists say that within the EEC, conflicts of interest between member countries have created an impasse which is "just as formidable as that which prevents effective policy coordination in the world system."

It says that one of the dangers is the European monetary system, "which would worsen industrial recession in weaker member countries." It also warns against increases in agricultural prices, which would burden Britain and Italy even more.

The group says that the major problem of unequal industrial performance between EEC members cannot be ignored much longer. It urges Britain to ignore the "industrial Common Market and restrict manufactured imports from other EEC countries and from outside the community."

Thomson Keeps Bid For Hudson's at \$31
TORONTO, March 29 (AP-DJ) — The Thomson Family Companies said today they "don't intend to change" their \$31-a-share offer for 51 percent of the stock of Hudson's Bay as a result of a \$40-a-share competing bid by George Weston, also for 51 percent of Hudson's stock.

However, analysts said the announcement does not rule out an improved bid by Thomson. They noted the Thomson Companies may be initially playing a waiting game in case the Weston bid runs into regulatory or financing problems.

Company Report
Revenue, Profits in Millions

Company	Revenue	Profits
Lucas Industries	510.14	462.39
British	17.75	21.57

(Figures in Sterling.)

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE
Financial Year 1978

The Société Générale de Belgique in 1978

In his address to the Annual General Meeting, held on March 20th, 1979, the Governor of the Société Générale de Belgique emphasized that the year's results were much the same as for 1977, if one excludes exceptional items.

Dividends received by the company show an increase of 76.8 million Belgian francs, or 5.5%, mainly resulting from the activities of companies in the service sector. Dividends from industrial companies, in contrast, remain affected by the crisis which still bears heavily

on several sectors, particularly steel and non-ferrous metals.

The balance between receipts other than dividends and financial expenses in the accounts show a slightly larger negative figure than in the previous accounting period, an increased part of the assets being financed by means of borrowed funds.

The profit for the year reached 1,051.5 million Belgian francs, and the proposed dividend is 175 francs, or 140 francs net of withholding tax, per

Part de Reserve share. Profit carried forward is further increased by 10.9 million Belgian francs, to reach a total of 137.4 million.

NOTE:
The above information is taken from the Annual Report of the Société Générale de Belgique, which may be obtained on request from the External Relations Department of the company, 30, Rue Royale, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel.: 02/513 38 80, ext. 276.

AKENI
"Service to the individual"
Do you make Money in BULL MARKET?
Do you make Money in BEAR MARKET?

If your answer is YES then you do not need us.
If your answer is NO then please ask for our "NO PROFIT - NO FEES INVESTMENT PLAN" by filling up the Coupon below.

To: Alami Investment Management P.O. Box 573, 8027 ZURICH, Switzerland.
Tel.: 01/46.94.44 or 01/46.94.67. Telex: 58.598 (Alami CH).

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 1 will be redeemed on and after May 1, 1980.

March 30, 1979



Dfls. 60,000,000,—
6½% bearer guaranteed Notes of 1972
due 1976/1979

of
HOLIDAY INNS OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 1, being the last redemption group, will be redeemed on and after

MAY 1, 1979

in accordance with the Terms and Conditions.

Paying Agents:
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heiding & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

March 30, 1979.

The 1979 Readership Survey Questionnaire

The International Herald Tribune undertakes to donate to charity twice the value of all the postage charges incurred by our readers in returning these questionnaires to Research Services.

Please indicate below which of the charities you would like to benefit.

The value of these donations will be published in the International Herald Tribune in due course.

☐ UNICEF ☐ International Red Cross ☐ Cancer Research

Reading



Which issues of this newspaper apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?

Mon. ☐ Tue. ☐ Wed. ☐ Today is ☐ Thur. ☐ Fri. ☐ Sat./Sun. ☐ (16)

Mon. ☐ Tue. ☐ Wed. ☐ Thur. ☐ Fri. ☐ Sat./Sun. ☐ (17)

I have a personal postal subscription ☐ I have a company/business postal subscription ☐ I am not a subscriber ☐ (18)

Who else usually reads or looks at your copy of the paper?

No one else ☐ Husband/wife ☐ Other member of household ☐ One business colleague ☐ Two or more business colleagues ☐ Other ☐ (19)

Which of the following are the main reasons why you read the International Herald Tribune? (check as many as apply)

I like an international rather than national view of the news ☐ It has concise coverage of world news ☐ (20)

It is essential business reading ☐ I prefer it as my only daily newspaper ☐ (21)

I prefer to read an English language newspaper ☐ I prefer it in addition to another daily newspaper ☐ (22)

It is widely available ☐ I read it when travelling in foreign countries ☐ (23)

It is a reliable source of information ☐ Other (please state): ☐ (24)

It has specialist coverage on areas of interest to me; which areas? ☐ (25)

Nationality & Language



In which country are you now living (your present home)?

Belgium/Luxembourg ☐ France ☐ Germany ☐ Italy ☐ Netherlands ☐ (10)

Denmark ☐ Norway ☐ Sweden ☐ Spain ☐ Switzerland ☐ (11)

U.K. ☐ U.S.A. ☐ Japan ☐ Other European country ☐ Other ☐ (12)

Of which country are you a citizen?

Belgium/Luxembourg ☐ France ☐ Germany ☐ Italy ☐ Netherlands ☐ (13)

Denmark ☐ Norway ☐ Sweden ☐ Spain ☐ Switzerland ☐ (14)

U.K. ☐ U.S.A. ☐ Japan ☐ Other European country ☐ Other ☐ (15)

How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ Over 1 year but less than 5 years ☐ 5 years or more ☐ (16)

Please indicate your familiarity with each of the following languages:

English ☐ French ☐ German ☐ Italian ☐ Spanish ☐ Japanese ☐ Arabic ☐ (17)

Can read ☐ Can speak ☐ Can conduct business in ☐ (18)

What is your native language? (Please state) ☐ (19)

Travel



Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (Count round trips, not one way flights.)

None ☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-5 ☐ 6-9 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 21+ ☐ (20)

Of these air trips how many were mainly for business purposes?

None ☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-5 ☐ 6-9 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 21+ ☐ (21)

How many trips by air have you made to each of the following destinations, mainly for business purposes, in the last 12 months?

Western Europe (Excluding your own country of residence if resident in Western Europe) ☐ None ☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-5 ☐ 6-9 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 21+ ☐ (22)

U.S.A. ☐ Canada ☐ Central & South America ☐ Australia/New Zealand ☐ Japan ☐ Other Far East ☐ Middle East ☐ South Africa/Rhodesia ☐ Other Africa ☐ Eastern Europe ☐ Other ☐ (23)

When travelling by air, which class do you normally use: on business trips within Europe?

First class ☐ Economy ☐ Other ☐ No business air travel ☐ (24)

on business trips to the rest of the world?

First class ☐ Economy ☐ Other ☐ No business air travel ☐ (25)

Approximately how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you rented a car on business?

None ☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-6 ☐ 7-10 ☐ 11-20 ☐ 21+ ☐ (26)

And on how many of those occasions have you rented a car abroad on business?

None ☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-6 ☐ 7-10 ☐ 11-20 ☐ 21+ ☐ (27)

From which of the following companies have you rented a car in the last 12 months?

Avis ☐ Europcar ☐ Hertz ☐ Other: ☐ None ☐ (28)

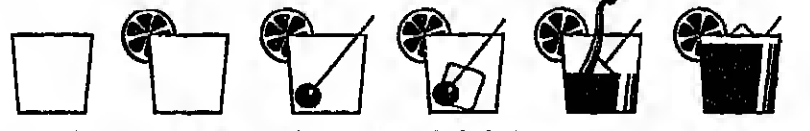
When travelling on business in the last 12 months how often did you spend nights in international hotels like: Hilton, Intercontinental, Marriott, Ramada, Sheraton, Sofitel, Novotel, Meridien, Penta, Trust Houses Forte, Holiday Inn?

Always/Almost always ☐ Frequently ☐ Occasionally ☐ Never ☐ No business travel ☐ (29)

Which of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?

Cigars ☐ Cigarettes/Tobacco ☐ Spirits ☐ Other alcoholic beverages ☐ Perfumes/Toilet waters ☐ Other (Please state) ☐ (30)

Goods and Services



How many cars are there in your household, including company-owned cars?

None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more ☐ (31)

If you have more than one car in your household, please answer for each car. What is the make, model, cubic capacity of the car(s)?

Make ☐ Model ☐ 1200cc or less ☐ 1201-1750cc ☐ 1751cc or more ☐ (32)

Which of the following do you smoke, even if only occasionally?

Filter cigarettes ☐ Non-filter cigarettes ☐ Cigars ☐ Pipe tobacco ☐ None of these ☐ (33)

Which of the following do you have in your home at the present time?

Gin ☐ Brandy/Cognac ☐ Champagne ☐ Vodka ☐ Aperitif/Vermouth ☐ Liqueurs ☐ Scotch Whisky ☐ Canadian Whisky ☐ Bourbon ☐ Rum ☐ Sherry/Port ☐ (34)

Which credit cards do you use nowadays?

Eurocard/Access/Mastercharge ☐ American Express ☐ Carte Blanche ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA/BankAmericard/Barclaycard/Carte Bleue ☐ (35)

Universal Air Travel ☐ Hertz ☐ Avis ☐ Europcar ☐ Other ☐ None ☐ (36)

Which of the following do you or members of your family own?

Stocks/shares ☐ Bonds ☐ Commodity futures ☐ Options ☐ Mutual (unit trust) funds ☐ Eurobonds ☐ (37)

Occupation...



Are you... ☐ (38) ☐ (39) ☐ (40) ☐ (41) ☐ (42) ☐ (43)

Are you the main income earner/provider in your household? Yes ☐ No ☐ (44)

If in employment, please answer questions (1) to (X). If not in employment, go to Classification. (I)

What is the principal activity of the establishment in which you work? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address.)

Manufacturing (55) ☐ (56) ☐ Oil and petroleum industries ☐ (57) ☐ Professions, e.g. medicine, law, etc. ☐ (58) ☐ Banking/finance ☐ (59) ☐ Properties/real estate ☐ (60) ☐ Armed/Police Forces ☐ (61) ☐ Publishing, broadcasting, entertainment, advertising, PR ☐ (62) ☐ Other business services ☐ (63) ☐ Do not work in establishment ☐ (64) ☐ Other: (Please state) ☐ (65) ☐

Approximately how many people are there in the establishment in which you work?

1-5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 11-24 ☐ 25-99 ☐ 100-299 ☐ 300-499 ☐ 500-999 ☐ 1,000+ ☐ (66)

For approximately how many people are you yourself responsible?

1-5 ☐ 6-9 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 21-50 ☐ 51-99 ☐ 100+ ☐ (67)

Approximately what percentage of your organization's turnover is accounted for by activities outside the country in which you are based?

Less than 25% ☐ 25-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100% ☐ Don't know ☐ (68)

Which of the following best describes your job position?

Chief Executive (60) ☐ Director/Manager ☐ Other Executive ☐ Consultant ☐ Financial Specialist (including Accountant, Actuary, etc.) ☐ Scientist/Architect/Engineer/Technologist ☐ (61) ☐ Lawyer/other legal ☐ Doctor/medical practitioner ☐ Professor/other academic ☐ Government/Diplomatic/Civil Servant ☐ Armed/Police Force employee ☐ Other: (Please state) ☐ (62) ☐

What is the name of the position that you hold in your organization and the job that you do? Please describe in detail: ☐ (63) ☐

Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the establishment for which you work? Yes ☐ No ☐ (64)

How often do you do each of the following in your business or professional capacity?

Make or receive international telephone calls. Every day or almost ☐ More than once a week ☐ Less often ☐ Not at all ☐ (65)

Make or receive international cables, telex or facsimile messages. Every day or almost ☐ More than once a week ☐ Less often ☐ Not at all ☐ (66)

Meet foreign visitors in your business or professional life. Every day or almost ☐ More than once a week ☐ Less often ☐ Not at all ☐ (67)

... and corporate purchasing decisions

Within the last 12 months, have you been involved in a purchase or leasing decision in your business life for any goods or services listed below with a total expenditure of \$5,000 or more?

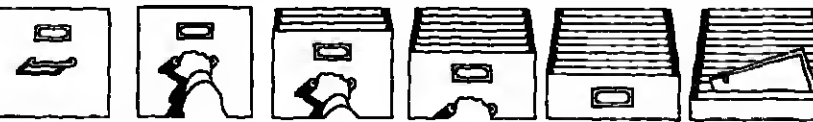
Yes ☐ No ☐ (68)

If yes, please indicate which stages you were involved in for each category, and whether or not European products or services were considered:

Specification/Choice of brand ☐ Authorization for purchase ☐ European products were considered ☐ (69)

Computer equipment ☐ Telex, communications equipment, etc. ☐ Typewriters, word processing equipment, etc. ☐ Cars/vans/trucks ☐ Banking/financial services ☐ Plant and equipment ☐ Business, industrial sites/building construction ☐ Raw materials/chemicals ☐ Scientific, medical instruments ☐ Staff recruitment ☐ Company insurance/pensions, etc. ☐ Company aircraft ☐ (70)

Classification



Are you... ☐ (71) ☐ (72) ☐ (73) ☐ (74) ☐ (75) ☐ (76)

Which is your age group? Under 25 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65 or over ☐ (77)

Which was the highest educational level that you obtained? ☐ (78) ☐ (79) ☐ (80) ☐ (81) ☐ (82) ☐ (83)

Professional qualifications of university standard ☐ Other higher education of below university standard ☐ Completed education at Secondary school level or earlier ☐ (84)

Into which of the following groups does your own personal annual income from all sources before tax fall? ☐ (85) ☐ (86) ☐ (87) ☐ (88) ☐ (89) ☐ (90)

Up to \$13,999 U.S. ☐ \$14,000-19,999 ☐ \$20,000-29,999 ☐ \$30,000-39,999 ☐ \$40,000-49,999 ☐ \$50,000-59,999 ☐ \$60,000-69,999 ☐ \$70,000-79,999 ☐ \$80,000 or over ☐ (91)

or write in your own currency ☐ (92) ☐

If you would like to receive the results of this survey, please PRINT your name and permanent address below.

Name ☐ (93) ☐ (94) ☐ (95) ☐ (96) ☐ (97) ☐ (98) ☐ (99)

Address ☐ (100) ☐ (101) ☐ (102) ☐ (103) ☐ (104) ☐ (105) ☐ (106) ☐ (107) ☐ (108) ☐ (109) ☐ (110)

☐ (111) ☐ (112) ☐ (113) ☐ (114) ☐ (115) ☐ (116) ☐ (117) ☐ (118) ☐ (119) ☐ (120)

☐ (121) ☐ (122) ☐ (123) ☐ (124) ☐ (125) ☐ (126) ☐ (127) ☐ (128) ☐ (129) ☐ (130)

☐ (131) ☐ (132) ☐ (133) ☐ (134) ☐ (135) ☐ (136) ☐ (137) ☐ (138) ☐ (139) ☐ (140)

☐ (141) ☐ (142) ☐ (143) ☐ (144) ☐ (145) ☐ (146) ☐ (147) ☐ (148) ☐ (149) ☐ (150)

☐ (151) ☐ (152) ☐ (153) ☐ (154) ☐ (155) ☐ (156) ☐ (157) ☐ (158) ☐ (159) ☐ (160)

☐ (161) ☐ (162) ☐ (163) ☐ (164) ☐ (165) ☐ (166) ☐ (167) ☐ (168) ☐ (169) ☐ (170)

☐ (171) ☐ (172) ☐ (173) ☐ (174) ☐ (175) ☐ (176) ☐ (177) ☐ (178) ☐ (179) ☐ (180)

☐ (181) ☐ (182) ☐ (183) ☐ (184) ☐ (185) ☐ (186) ☐ (187) ☐ (188) ☐ (189) ☐ (190)

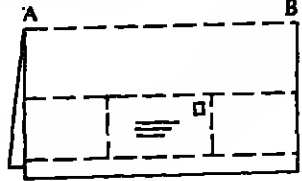
☐ (191) ☐ (192) ☐ (193) ☐ (194) ☐ (195) ☐ (196) ☐ (197) ☐ (198) ☐ (199) ☐ (200)

☐ (201) ☐ (202) ☐ (203) ☐ (204) ☐ (205) ☐ (206) ☐ (207) ☐ (208) ☐ (209) ☐ (210)

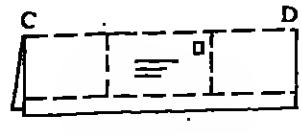
☐ (211) ☐ (212) ☐ (213) ☐ (214) ☐ (215) ☐ (216) ☐ (217) ☐ (218) ☐ (219) ☐ (220)

Folding Instructions. First tear out page.

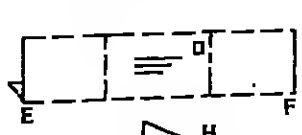
1. Fold page in half along A + B:



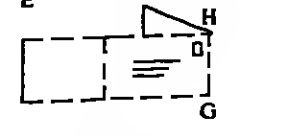
2. Fold in half again along C + D:



3. Fold the narrow strip E + F backwards:



4. Fold H + G as shown:



5. Fold I + J and then tuck in aperture provided by previously folded H + G:



Alternatively return the questionnaire in an envelope

Mrs. Dawn Mitchell
Research Services Ltd.
N.V. Dimarso S.A.
13-15 rue de la Charité
Boîte Postale N° 8
1040 BRUSSELS
Belgium

Please affix stamp

(74) ☐ (75) ☐ (76) ☐ (77) ☐ (78) ☐ (79) ☐ (80) ☐ (81) ☐ (82) ☐ (83) ☐ (84) ☐ (85) ☐ (86) ☐ (87) ☐ (88) ☐ (89) ☐ (90) ☐ (91) ☐ (92) ☐ (93) ☐ (94) ☐ (95) ☐ (96) ☐ (97) ☐ (98) ☐ (99) ☐ (100) ☐ (101) ☐ (102) ☐ (103) ☐ (104) ☐ (105) ☐ (106) ☐ (107) ☐ (108) ☐ (109) ☐ (110) ☐ (111) ☐ (112) ☐ (113) ☐ (114) ☐ (115) ☐ (116) ☐ (117) ☐ (118) ☐ (119) ☐ (120) ☐ (121) ☐ (122) ☐ (123) ☐ (124) ☐ (125) ☐ (126) ☐ (127) ☐ (128) ☐ (129) ☐ (130) ☐ (131) ☐ (132) ☐ (133) ☐ (134) ☐ (135) ☐ (136) ☐ (137) ☐ (138) ☐ (139) ☐ (140) ☐ (141) ☐ (142) ☐ (143) ☐ (144) ☐ (145) ☐ (146) ☐ (147) ☐ (148) ☐ (149) ☐ (150) ☐ (151) ☐ (152) ☐ (153) ☐ (154) ☐ (155) ☐ (156) ☐ (157) ☐ (158) ☐ (159) ☐ (160) ☐ (161) ☐ (162) ☐ (163) ☐ (164) ☐ (165) ☐ (166) ☐ (167) ☐ (168) ☐ (169) ☐ (170) ☐ (171) ☐ (172) ☐ (173) ☐ (174) ☐ (175) ☐ (176) ☐ (177) ☐ (178) ☐ (179) ☐ (180) ☐ (181) ☐ (182) ☐ (183) ☐ (184) ☐ (185) ☐ (186) ☐ (187) ☐ (188) ☐ (189) ☐ (190) ☐ (191) ☐ (192

Toronto Stocks

		High Low Close Chg			
17125	Abitibi	510 1/8	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
270	Acklands	516 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
17850	Agnico E	57 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
1308	Alta Ind A	57	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
25091	Alta Gas A	51 1/8	18 1/4	18 1/4	0
27052	Am Bonzo	321	19 1/2	20	0
2200	Andromeda W	54 1/4	15	15 1/4	0
4000	Asbestos	544 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	0
13750	Atco A	520 1/4	19 1/2	20	0
7840	B.P. Con	525	24 1/2	25	0
16742	Bank N S	523	22 1/2	23	0
77	Beth Cop A	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0
11525	Bralor Res	512 1/2	12	12 1/4	0
925	Bramble	512 1/2	10	10 1/4	0

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Frankfurt
AKZO 30.26	Arbed 2.30	Basiglio 1.38	A.E.G. 4.20
Alber Heijn 12.30	CB&I 1.75	Benetton 1.38	B.S.F. 4.20
Alcan 32.00	Colson 1.75	Caripari 1.38	B&W 4.20
Alkerm 32.00	Colson 1.75	Caripari 1.38	B&W 4.20
Alkerm 32.00	Colson 1.75	Caripari 1.38	B&W 4.20

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 28, 1979

Electrabel	N.A.	Electric	1.00
Electrabel-BM	2,546	Enbridge	1.33
Hobart	4,080	ErcMerrell	2.87
Ind. Gas Equip	1,396	Enbridge	1.33
Soc. Generale	715	Fluor	42.00
Univac	625	Generali	42.00
Un. Minero	722	Ind. Gas Equip	1.396
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00
		Italgas	8.00

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 29, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Frankfurt
1725 Abitibi	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2	1725 Abitibi	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2	1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2	1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2	1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2
1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2	1725 Agnico	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2

Western Areas

Gold Mining

Company Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

A Member of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investments Group of Companies

Highlights from the 1978 Annual Report

* Profit after tax increased by R12 139 000 to R26 150 000 largely as a result of the higher average gold price received of U.S. \$204 per ounce as compared with U.S. \$147 per ounce in 1977. Dividends were increased by R2 821 000 to 20 cents per unit of stock absorbing R8 061 000 (1977 — 13 cents).

* Unit working costs increased by 12.6% to R24.28 per ton milled, while revenue from gold and silver at R31.97 per ton increased by some 29%. Capital expenditure amounted to R14 013 000 as a result of decisions to expedite certain essential capital works.

* Total mill throughput which increased to 4 141 000 tons, averaged 345 000 tons per month as compared with the declared objective of a monthly mill rate of 370 000 tons. The recovery grade which dropped from 6.0 grams per ton in 1977 to 5.6 grams per ton is in accordance with the company's policy of gaining the greatest long-term advantage from increases in the gold price.

* The sinking and equipping of the two new sub-vertical shafts are considered to be of great strategic importance to the mine; the S.V.3 shaft will facilitate the mining of the Upper Elsburg down to 88 level, while the 4E shaft should overcome the difficulties experienced with the 4E incline between 50 and 55 levels and greatly facilitate the exploitation of the orebody in this area down to 55 level.

* Exploration of the Middle Elsburg Reef horizon confirmed the existence of viable gold and uranium bearing reefs and development from the North Shaft towards these reefs is proceeding. The Nuclear Fuels Corporation of South Africa (Pty) Limited (Nufcor) was requested to seek a long term uranium sales contract on behalf of the company but no positive response to enquiries has yet been received.

P. A. von Wielligh
Chairman
29 March 1979

The Board of Directors of Elsburg Gold Mining Company Limited draws stockholders' attention to the above highlights.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Year ended 31 December

1978	1977
Tons milled 000's	4 141
Recovery — grams per ton	5,60
Cost — per ton milled	R24.28
Profit — per ton milled	R7.84
Average price per ounce	U.S. \$204

The annual general meeting of the company will be held in the board room, Consolidated Building, corner of Fox and Harrison Streets, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, 2 May 1979 at 09h15.

Note: Copies of the Annual Report will be sent post-free on application by letter or telephone to:

The London Secretaries
Barnato Brothers Limited
99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE
Tel. No: (01) 588-7011

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York International Bank

Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
March 29	100.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
March 30	100.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
March 31	100.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

AMERICAN STOCK ACTIVES

Volume in millions

Volume	Value	High	Low	Close	Chg
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

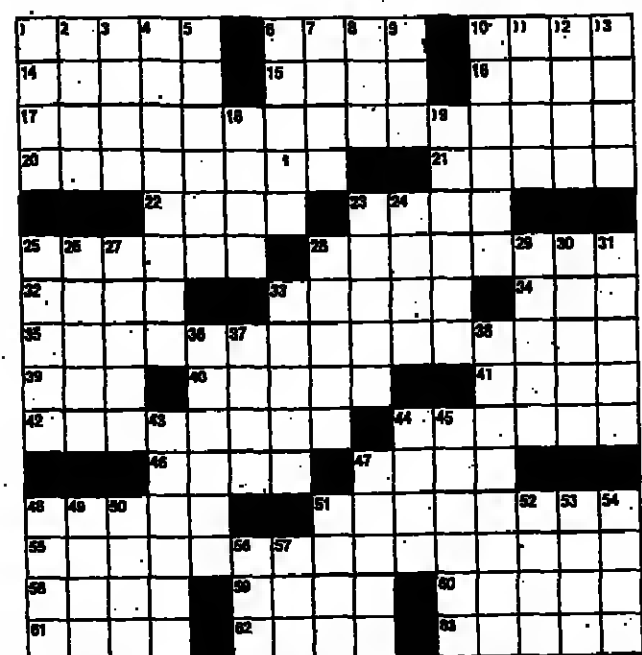
12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

12 Month Div. In 1 Yld. P/E High Low Close Chg

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Bounce from a bistro
6 "Pistol Packin'" 1943
10 Odist, e.g.
14 Moon valley
15 Cry said with a sigh
16 Name meaning "hairy"
17 With 55 Across, sign on a liquor display
20 Companions of mermen
21 Minimal
22 "Dri—" novel by Bachelder
23 Sound's partner
25 Missouri tributary
28 Insignificance
32 Gas: Comb. form
33 Borge and Kierkegaard
34 Herd of whales
35 Baseball "bottle of the bottle" opus?
36 Garden dweller
40 Travail
41 Vaccination supplies
42 Appetite
44 Kind of bug

DOWN

- 43 Give up
47 Last year's jr.
48 Buckster, in some cases
51 Forbear
55 See 17 Across
58 Landed
59 Four-wheeler
60 Early shopping mall
61 Curse or poison
62 Webster's their new boss
63 Greek island
1 Style periods
2 Be in accord
3 Jewelry designer
4 Weatherman's adjective
5 Renter
6 Messiah
7 Charity
8 Bleat
9 Inquire
10 "Children should—"
11 Nick and Nora's little friend
12 Sounds from pom-pom girls
13 "C" for two
14 Surge of a sort
15 Mischievous
21 Kern musical hit: 1925

WEATHER

	C	F	N.A.	MADRID	C	F	Fair
ALABAMA	4	43	Fair	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ALASKA	4	43	Fair	MILWAUKEE	5	41	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	19	64	Fair	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
ATLANTA	19	64	Fair	MOSCOW	1	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy	NEW YORK	1	32	Cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy	OSLO	5	41	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	19	64	Fair	PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
BOSTON	19	64	Fair	PRAGUE	1	32	Cloudy
BUFFALO	19	64	Fair	ROME	17	63	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	19	64	Fair	SOFIA	1	32	Cloudy
CANADA	19	64	Fair	STOCKHOLM	1	32	Cloudy
CAROLINA	19	64	Fair	TEHRAN	1	32	Cloudy
CENTRAL	19	64	Fair	TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
CHICAGO	19	64	Fair	VIENNA	1	32	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	19	64	Fair	WASHINGTON	19	64	Fair
CLEVELAND	19	64	Fair	ZURICH	1	32	Cloudy
DALLAS	19	64	Fair				
DENVER	19	64	Fair				
DETROIT	19	64	Fair				
HOUSTON	19	64	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	19	64	Fair				

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada of 7PM GMT; Los Angeles of 2PM GMT; all others of 12PM GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 27, 1979

The most exact value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		Other Funds	
(1) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(1) American Fund	SP 72.35
(2) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(2) American Fund	SP 72.35
(3) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(3) American Fund	SP 72.35
(4) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(4) American Fund	SP 72.35
(5) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(5) American Fund	SP 72.35
(6) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(6) American Fund	SP 72.35
(7) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(7) American Fund	SP 72.35
(8) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(8) American Fund	SP 72.35
(9) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(9) American Fund	SP 72.35
(10) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(10) American Fund	SP 72.35
(11) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(11) American Fund	SP 72.35
(12) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(12) American Fund	SP 72.35
(13) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(13) American Fund	SP 72.35
(14) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(14) American Fund	SP 72.35
(15) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(15) American Fund	SP 72.35
(16) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(16) American Fund	SP 72.35
(17) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(17) American Fund	SP 72.35
(18) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(18) American Fund	SP 72.35
(19) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(19) American Fund	SP 72.35
(20) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(20) American Fund	SP 72.35
(21) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(21) American Fund	SP 72.35
(22) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(22) American Fund	SP 72.35
(23) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(23) American Fund	SP 72.35
(24) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(24) American Fund	SP 72.35
(25) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(25) American Fund	SP 72.35
(26) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(26) American Fund	SP 72.35
(27) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(27) American Fund	SP 72.35
(28) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(28) American Fund	SP 72.35
(29) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(29) American Fund	SP 72.35
(30) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(30) American Fund	SP 72.35
(31) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(31) American Fund	SP 72.35
(32) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(32) American Fund	SP 72.35
(33) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(33) American Fund	SP 72.35
(34) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(34) American Fund	SP 72.35
(35) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(35) American Fund	SP 72.35
(36) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(36) American Fund	SP 72.35
(37) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(37) American Fund	SP 72.35
(38) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(38) American Fund	SP 72.35
(39) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(39) American Fund	SP 72.35
(40) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(40) American Fund	SP 72.35
(41) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(41) American Fund	SP 72.35
(42) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(42) American Fund	SP 72.35
(43) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(43) American Fund	SP 72.35
(44) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(44) American Fund	SP 72.35
(45) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(45) American Fund	SP 72.35
(46) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(46) American Fund	SP 72.35
(47) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(47) American Fund	SP 72.35
(48) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(48) American Fund	SP 72.35
(49) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(49) American Fund	SP 72.35
(50) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(50) American Fund	SP 72.35
(51) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(51) American Fund	SP 72.35
(52) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(52) American Fund	SP 72.35
(53) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(53) American Fund	SP 72.35
(54) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(54) American Fund	SP 72.35
(55) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(55) American Fund	SP 72.35
(56) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(56) American Fund	SP 72.35
(57) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(57) American Fund	SP 72.35
(58) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(58) American Fund	SP 72.35
(59) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(59) American Fund	SP 72.35
(60) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(60) American Fund	SP 72.35
(61) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(61) American Fund	SP 72.35
(62) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(62) American Fund	SP 72.35
(63) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(63) American Fund	SP 72.35
(64) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(64) American Fund	SP 72.35
(65) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(65) American Fund	SP 72.35
(66) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(66) American Fund	SP 72.35
(67) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(67) American Fund	SP 72.35
(68) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(68) American Fund	SP 72.35
(69) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(69) American Fund	SP 72.35
(70) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(70) American Fund	SP 72.35
(71) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(71) American Fund	SP 72.35
(72) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(72) American Fund	SP 72.35
(73) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(73) American Fund	SP 72.35
(74) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(74) American Fund	SP 72.35
(75) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(75) American Fund	SP 72.35
(76) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(76) American Fund	SP 72.35
(77) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(77) American Fund	SP 72.35
(78) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(78) American Fund	SP 72.35
(79) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(79) American Fund	SP 72.35
(80) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(80) American Fund	SP 72.35
(81) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(81) American Fund	SP 72.35
(82) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(82) American Fund	SP 72.35
(83) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(83) American Fund	SP 72.35
(84) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(84) American Fund	SP 72.35
(85) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(85) American Fund	SP 72.35
(86) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(86) American Fund	SP 72.35
(87) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(87) American Fund	SP 72.35
(88) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(88) American Fund	SP 72.35
(89) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(89) American Fund	SP 72.35
(90) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(90) American Fund	SP 72.35
(91) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(91) American Fund	SP 72.35
(92) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(92) American Fund	SP 72.35
(93) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(93) American Fund	SP 72.35
(94) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(94) American Fund	SP 72.35
(95) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(95) American Fund	SP 72.35
(96) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(96) American Fund	SP 72.35
(97) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(97) American Fund	SP 72.35
(98) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(98) American Fund	SP 72.35
(99) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(99) American Fund	SP 72.35
(100) Eurobond	SP 72.35	(100) American Fund	SP 72.35

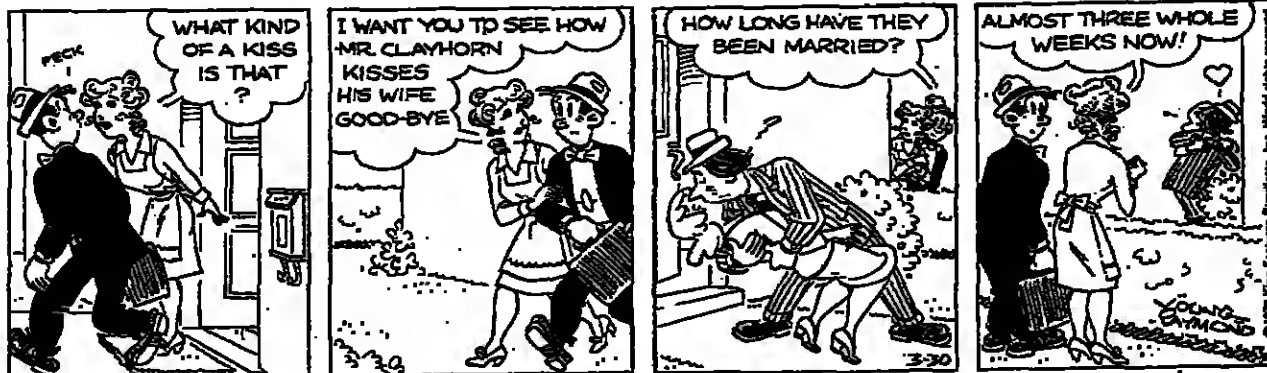
PEANUTS



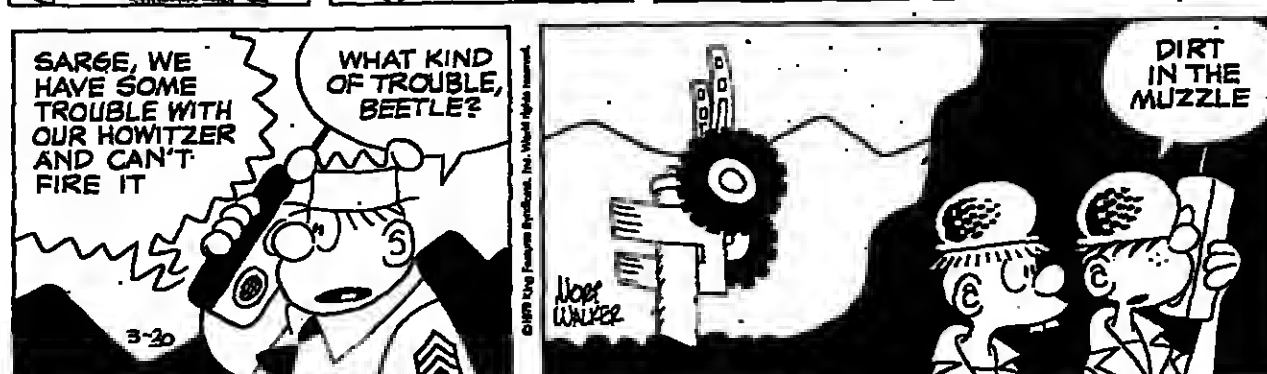
B. C.



B. L. O. N. D. I. E



B. E. E. T. L. E



B. A. I. L. E. Y



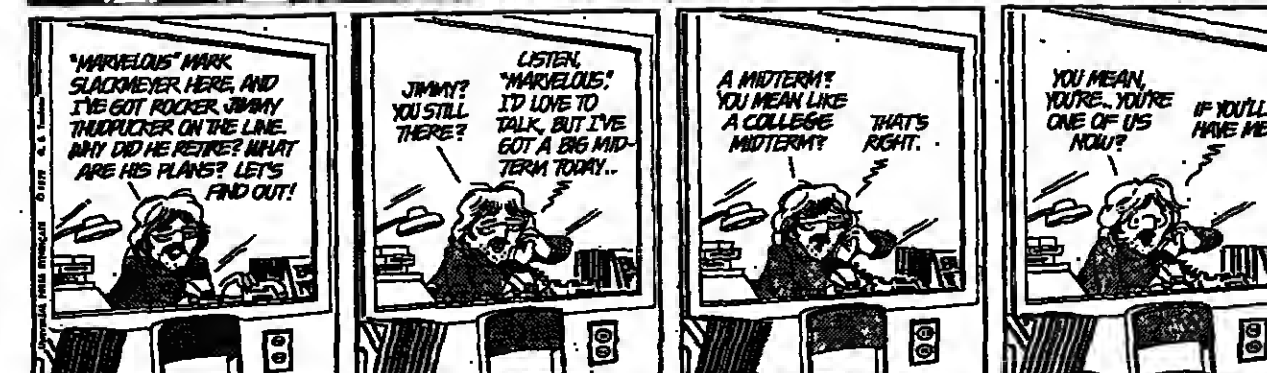
B. A. I. L. E. Y



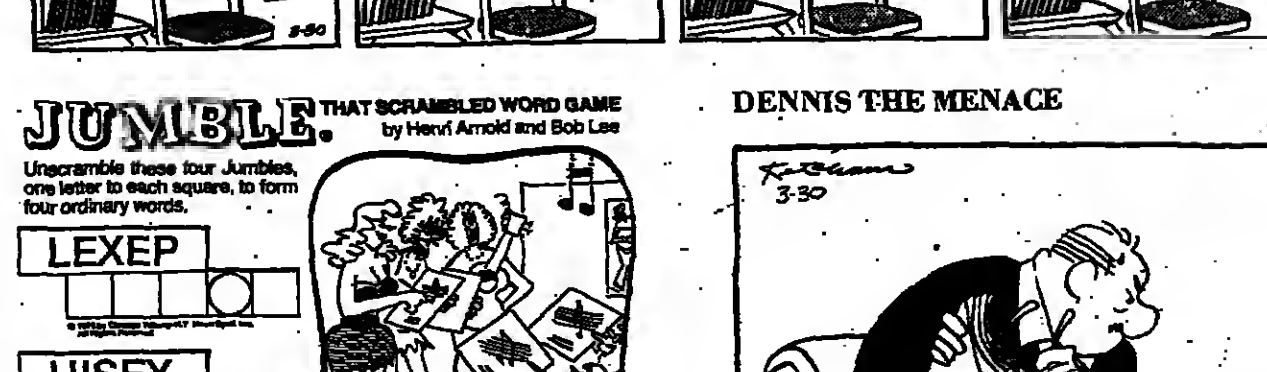
B. E. E. T. L. E



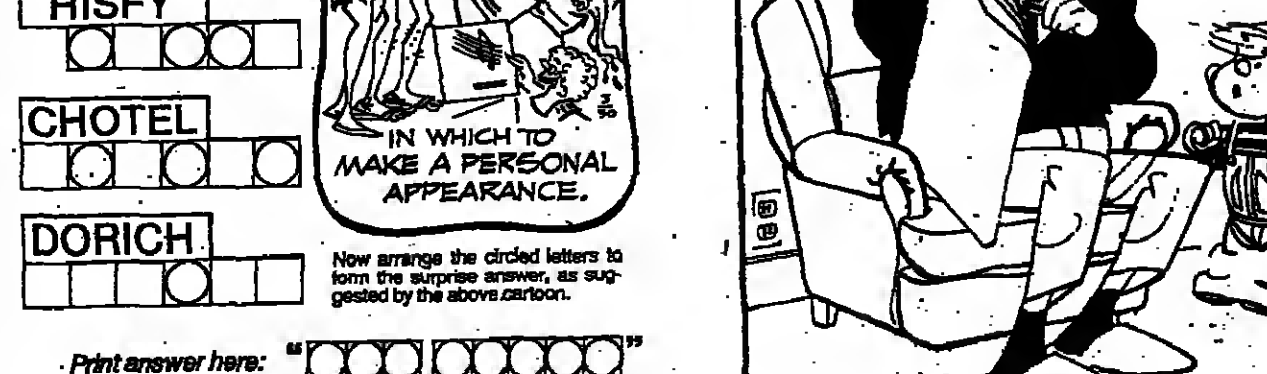
B. E. E. T. L. E



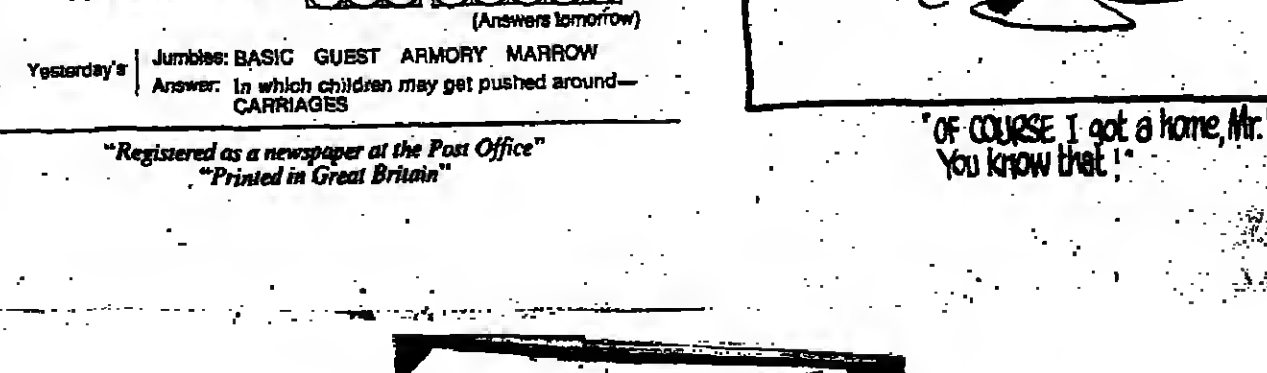
B. E. E. T. L. E



B. E. E. T. L. E



B. E. E. T. L. E



BOOKS

FINDER'S CHOICE

An Anthology of Baseball Fiction

Edited by Jerome Holtzman. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 395 pp. \$12.95.

STEALING HOME

By Philip F. O'Connor. Alfred A. Knopf. 307 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BASEBALL. "It's full of disorder," says one of the women in Philip F. O'Connor's first novel, "Stealing Home," a credible thing can happen in those nine innings. . . .

For here — in the words of Robert Coover, King Mark Harris, James T. Damon, Rumpun, Philip Roth, and many others — are folklore and myth and attempts to grasp the American character. His anticipatory life in the mous and still amusing story could look it up. . . .

Baseball Fantasies

Here are Landner's "All and Mark Harris' dying catcher, Bruce Pearson, and resistibly dramatic softball that opens Chaim Potok's "Chosen," and Frank Salichie expert, Arbuthnot, the attempts to create mythology of baseball strained, particularly in the excerpts from Philip Roth's "Great American Novel" and Bernard Malamud's "The Nat then we have the gratifying being reminded, particularly Robert Coover's powerful, faintly terrifying "The U.S. Baseball Association, too, inhabit our fantasies.

As for O'Connor's "Stealing Home," baseball gives more first novel than the novel itself. For it is the relationship progress of Coachman Dunne's Centerville, Ohio, West League team, Gray's Cl that leads pace and shape events of the Dunne family.

midlife crisis. But in return for baseball's favor, O'Connor tells a story already familiar from the "Bad News Bears" film series. He forces on his young players several incredible sequences, including a home run turned into an out by a boy conveniently hiding behind the left-field fence. And he describes a middle inning in Gray's game against Watson and Wills Real Estate as "the only inning in which no W. and W. player reaches first base" when five pages before he has written of an earlier inning: "The first two batters . . . strike out, and the third grounds weakly to first."

One might guess from the foregoing that O'Connor simply isn't all that interested in baseball, or at least that baseball is peripheral to the family crisis that unfolds in "Stealing Home," whose evocative title, after all, has more meanings than its baseball one. Yet the author seems out of touch with more than just baseball. Marilyn Dunne's pursuit of her "fantastic new project" of designing pink and green "body disguises" to dance around the front lawn in, is barely enough to try the patience of the most feminist of husbands, and Benjamin simply looks like a jerk for putting up so patiently with Marilyn.

He looks like a jerk, too, for the ponderousness with which he agonizes over whether to put "assistant" or "attitude" at the head of his list of the team's needs. What the problem with "Stealing Home" comes down to is that time and again one gets the feeling that O'Connor has considered his plot needs ahead of his characters, as he does when he gives Benjamin the option of one point of going home and "listening to Marilyn talk about the fabrics she's been working on," as if Marilyn would be idiotic enough to bore her baseball-obsessed husband with such talk, or Benjamin idiotic enough to expose himself to it.

Actually, neither of them is like so many other details in "Stealing Home," the prospect of Marilyn's talking about her fabrics simply serves as a convenient but ill-considered plot-filler. Why then am I bothering with O'Connor's novel? Because beyond the dark glass of his language and plotting, his characters have lives of their own, and fairly appealing ones at that.

Once you accept Benjamin's mulish obsession with his Pee Wee League baseball team, you can appreciate the relationship he develops with the members of the team. Once you overlook the way that Marilyn channels her urge to give meaning to her life, you can sympathize with her frustration. There is an attractive trusting honesty about almost all the people in "Stealing Home," and O'Connor's ability to create such people may serve him well when, in future books, instead of feigning awkward action on them, he allows them to move on their own.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagrammed deal I brought home a tricky game. He arrived in four hearts, and his partner had opened the bidding and East-West had come vigorously in diamonds.

West led the diamond ace shifted to the club nine. South with the ace in dummy and trumps to him. West won the ten and led another club, ing out the king. South, on dummy with a spade lead faced this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ AK4	♣ J109	♥ A	♦ J109
♣ 76	♦ Q	♠ A	♥ KQJ9
♦ J86	♠ A	♣ A	♦ A

It seems that South was here for the loss of a club trick as well as a trump trick. The solution was to develop a squeeze against East in the black suits, but careful preparation was required.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ AK4	♣ J109	♥ A	♦ J109
♣ 76	♦ Q	♠ A	♥ KQJ9
♦ J86	♠ A	♣ A	♦ A

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	1♣	1♥	3♠
Pass	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

مكتبة ابن الجوزي

